New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1513. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Enthusiastic Proceedings.

The Nominations of Fremont and Dayton Fully Indorsed.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND RE-ADOPTED.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM DENOUNCED.

STRONG SPEECHES IN FAVOR OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

Public Meeting after the Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

In pursuance of an invitation addressed to the Democratic citizens of the State of New-York, who are in favor of maintaining the political principles and practice of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, and TOMPKINS and SILAS WRIGHT, a Convention was held yesterday in the Market Hall, Syracuse, for the purpose of taking such action and forming such plans for the advancement of their ends as the present aspect of political affairs seems to demand.

The attendance was composed exclusively of gentlemen who have hitherto been prominently identified with the Radical Democracy of the State, and whose personal standing and political influence are such as to command respect.

When the hour for the meeting had arrived, Mr. FRANK POTTER, of Schenectady, read the call of the meeting, and in compliance with an arrangement entered into at an informal meeting held during the morning, nominated Hon. B. WELCH, of Erie, for temporary Chairman.

The nomination was received and confirmed with applause.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, said:

GENTLEMEN—I make my acknowledgments for the honor you have done me, and beg to know [illegible]

[illegible]

... Churchill, T. Jenkins, A. S. Thurston, O. H. Palmer, F. J. Fythian.

SECRETARIES.

C. J. Folger, C. A. Munger, A. W. Eaton, J. B. Carr, H. D. Rich.

The Report was received with loud applause, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. JAMES C. SMITH and Mr. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND were appointed to conduct Mr. WADSWORTH to the Chair, who was introduced by the retiring President amid reiterated applause.

The President said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me on this occasion. The cause which has brought us together is one to us, and to those whom we represent, of great and abiding interest. [Applause.] If the result of our deliberations here is to separate us from any portion of that great party in association with which we have spent of us passed the best years of our lives, we cannot weigh too cautiously every step which we take. But, gentlemen, if we go back in the pursuit of wisdom to direct our counsels—if we go back to the early days of the Republic and to the infancy of the great Republican Party—if we go back to the days of THOMAS JEFFERSON—a man, let me add, whose memory is not less dear to us because, if he were living to-day, he would be driven an exile from his native State, and would not be allowed to migrate to the great domain which he added to the possessions of our country west of the Missouri—[applause]—if we go back, then, gentlemen, to those times, and drink deep of the fountain of Freedom, it will be our own fault if we go far astray. [Applause.] Coming down to more recent days—to the days of WRIGHT, of HOFFMAN, of young men who are no longer with us, but who were yet men of our own times—men with whom we fought side by side, who never betrayed us—men whom we never deserted—if we plant ourselves, gentlemen, where they planted themselves—if we adopt the principle which we have so often heard so eloquently and earnestly enforced from their own lips, we need not fear to abide by the result. [Applause.] Those men, gentlemen, were Democrats because they believed in Democracy, and not because it was the name of a platform laid down for them, or laid down over them. [Loud laughter and applause.] They looked for and gathered wisdom from the honest and sure instincts of the popular mind—they gathered strength from the popular will. They did not look to Washington for instructions or to Cincinnati for principles. [Renewed applause.] If we follow in their footsteps I have no fears that we shall ever have occasion to regret the course which we have taken. I had the honor, gentlemen, to be a member of a Convention which assembled in this City prior to the Presidential election of 1848. That Convention laid then and here, as one of the corner stones of the Democracy of New-York, a stone of Jefferson granite—opposition to the extension of Slavery. [Loud applause.] I see about me the faces of many men who were with me delegates to the National Convention which assembled at Baltimore in that year, and I claim that as representatives of the Democracy of New-York we proved ourselves true to the great trust reposed in us.

When we came out of that Convention—when the principles of our Constitution were trampled in the dust, we came here and we submitted our action to the Democracy of New-York. We were sustained by a vote of from 110,000 to 120,000. We stand now where we stood then. [Applause.] We stand upon the same principles we stood upon then. [Applause.] A few men here and there may have been seduced from our ranks by the allurements of office or the fascinations of power, but I firmly believe that the people are now where they were then. [Applause.] I believe that they are what they were then—if I may be allowed the expression—only more so. [Applause.] And I am impatient for the day to come when they will record their verdict on the issues before us.

I will not, gentlemen, detain you further from the important business before you, except to ask your friendly aid, and if need be, your indulgence, in discharging the duties which you have imposed upon me. [Loud applause.]

Mr. D. DUDLEY FIELD then came forward and submitted the report of the Committee on Report and Resolutions, in substance as follows:

FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: The time has come for Democrats to declare their independence of those packed Conventions which have lately assumed to dictate the measures and candidates of the Democracy—that glorious Party of glorious memory, which once spoke and acted for Freedom, but has fallen into the hands of office-holders and political adventurers, serving as the tools of a slaveholding oligarchy. For more than ten years, the measures of the General Government have been directed mainly to the increase of Slave States. One measure followed upon another, each bolder than the last, until we have violence raging in the Federal Capital, and civil war raging in the Territories. For the consummation of each measure the venal have been purchased, the timid frightened by threats of disunion, the peace-loving soothed by promises of future quietness, and the reluctant and resisting silenced and overborne by clamor and force and effect of party. Each success has led to new aggressions until at last the weak man now at the head of the Government, stimulated by a Senator of Illinois, in a rivalry for a Presidential nomination, and believing that the best means of securing it was to secure the entire Southern vote, and the best means of obtaining that, a new sacrifice to Slavery, attempted to force through Congress the repeal of an existing law by which a compromise had been effected by our fathers more than a third of a century past;—these servile demagogues succeeded in effecting the repeal, though they had their reward. By this act of crime, unparalleled even in our day of political crimes, one of the fairest regions of our country, and indeed of the world, has been converted into a field of battle, where citizens of a common country are fighting with each other for the introduction or exclusion of human servitude. Such another spectacle the world does not present, and the end of it is dependent upon the event of a Presidential election.

The address then attacks the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, stating that if the people of the Territories have a right to govern themselves, they will choose their Governors and Judges as well as their Legislators, and that the true question is, what legislation on the subject of Slavery in the Territories does the judgment and conscience of the country require? It reviews the affairs of Kansas at the present time, and its prospects for the future, and says our only safety is to stop where we are, to make Kansas a free State, and to punish the authors of the present agitation, and in that way—for that is the only way in which it can be done—put an end to Slavery agitation. How is this to be accomplished? By rejecting the Cincinnati Convention and its nominees, for they are inseparable.

The address then reviews the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and shows that Radical Democrats cannot support Mr. BUCHANAN with consistency; [illegible]

[illegible] and his antecedents are all Democratic, and strongly in his favor. He is known to be a man of great energy, probity and integrity. In his hands the Presidential office will be vigorously and purely administered.

We have therefore nominated him for the Presidency, and his associate, Mr. DAYTON, for the Vice Presidency, and we ask you, the Democrats of New-York, to ratify this nomination. We make no attack upon the South. We remember that the South are people are our brethren, and we mean to continue them as such, but they shall not interfere with our rights nor introduce their institutions into our States, nor fasten them upon Territories before these Territories are mature enough to be States, and to vouch to determine their own institutions.

The address then criticizes the entire policy of the Administration, urging a united effort for its overthrow, and concluding by saying, "If Mr. BUCHANAN is elected Kansas is Slaved, but if Mr. FREMONT is elected Kansas is free—and, thus thinking, we shall labor against the one and for the other, and we earnestly ask our fellow Democrats to aid us in the work."

The address was received with loud cheers.

Mr. FIELD then proceeded to read the following resolutions:

Whereas, the last Convention of the Democratic Party in this State and late Convention at Cincinnati have not only kept silence regarding the public disorders and violence which now unhappily prevail, but have adopted resolutions on the subject of Slavery in the Territories which are at variance with the doctrines and principles of the Democracy, are revolutionary in their tendency and immoral in their character; and forasmuch also as the question of Slavery extension has been forced by the Administration and the Cincinnati Convention into paramount importance, and is made by politicians the pivot on which all other questions turn—therefore

Resolved, By the Democrats of New-York, here assembled, representing the Democracy of the State, that we repudiate those Conventions and all their proceedings, and will act as independently of them as if they had never assembled.

Resolved, That as Democrats we stand upon the principles of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, TOMPKINS and WRIGHT—on principles which do not change with the clamor of packed conventions, or schemes of seekers after nominations, and because the extension of Slavery has never been, and can never be the purpose or result, immediate or remote, of the true Democracy. We hereby declare our uncompromising hostility to it, and our firm resolution to resist it by every lawful means. We will vote for no man who contributes to it, directly or indirectly, and we will oppose the election of any person who does not oppose it as we do.

Resolved, That because the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention are pledged to make the resolutions of that Convention their guide and rule of conduct, and because their election would prolong and tend to perpetuate the deplorable misrule of the present Administration, and because the exigencies of the times demand the union of all who oppose the extension of Slavery, and the waiving, for the present, of other questions of subordinate importance, and because the opinions of JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON, on this subject, agree with our own, and there is much in their history and character to commend them to our regard, we hereby nominate them for the offices respectively of President and Vice President of the United States, and will use every honorable effort to secure their election, that we may rescue the Presidential office from the degradation into which it has fallen, and the politics of the country from the corruption which is fast undermining our best institutions.

Resolved, That the chief practical question in the Presidential election is the question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas. The election of Mr. BUCHANAN would make Kansas a Slave State, and give supremacy to the slave element in our National Government, while the election of Mr. FREMONT will make Kansas a Free State, and reduce Slavery to what it was in the better days of the Republic and ought ever to have been—a purely State institution, determinable by the States each for itself, over which the other States have no control and for it no responsibility.

Resolved, That as respects other questions of National and State policy, though the Administration and the Cincinnati Convention have made them to be all swallowed up in this one question of Slavery extension, yet we are none the less attached to Democratic principles and measures, and none the less ready to labor for them on all secondary occasions.

Resolved, That a State Convention of three from each Judicial District be appointed to further the objects of this Convention.

The resolutions were received with loud and enthusiastic applause, and, at the mention of the nominees, the Convention rose and gave nine hearty cheers.

Mr. HILTON moved the adoption of the report and resolutions.

The motion was seconded. Before the question was put Mr. SMITH said he could not refrain on this occasion from expressing the heartfelt congratulation he experienced in the enunciation of the principles contained in the report and resolutions just read. This was what he had been waiting for anxiously during the last eight years. This reinstated the Democracy of New-York in the position which it occupied in 1848, but from which it was driven by events that occurred during the following year. He believed the Radical Democracy of New-York to-day stood in the pass of Thermopylæ; though like the band of heroes who made that locality consecrated ground, their numbers might be but small, yet if they exercise the same patience and courage they would keep at bay the millions whom the Satraps may bring on to spread Slavery in the Territories. Let them take such a stand as would fulfill the idea of the motto of the State, *Excelsior*, onward, higher and higher in the march of freedom and right. [Loud applause.]

The question on the adoption of the report and resolutions was put and carried, amid loud applause.

Gen. WELCH—I am not satisfied, Mr. Chairman, with this adoption of the resolutions; it being the first address and this the first series of resolutions issued since 1848, that our consciences could approve, I suggest to the Convention that we reaffirm and readopt, standing, and with three cheers.

The suggestion was instantly complied with, and the response elicited was enthusiastic in the extreme.

Mr. TOWNSEND rose and stated that a gentleman desired him to say to the Convention, that if the Convention would publish its proceedings, and issue in pamphlet form 20,000 copies, to be sent as an expression of the true Democracy of New-York, to the people of Pennsylvania, he would give twenty dollars towards paying the expenses. The gentleman making the offer was Mr. SAMUEL GREENE.

Mr. TOWNSEND embodied the suggestion to print 20,000 copies in a resolution and announced another contribution for $20, also.

Mr. POTTER moved as an amendment to have the documents printed generally for the use of the Convention.

Mr. GEORGE SAUL, editor of a German paper, rose and moved as an amendment to that that 10,000 copies be printed in the German language. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. TOWNSEND accepted the amendment.

Mr. FIELD did not think it advisable to make this Convention assume the character of a propaganda in other States. The Democratic Party had resolved itself into a society for the diffusion of Slavery, and their example was a bad one.

In the course of some remarks that followed, a delegate asked if it would not be well to ascertain the cost of printing the pamphlet.

Mr. W. S. EARL, of Rensselaer—Never mind the cost. I will give $500 to begin with. [Applause.]

Judge HOGEBOOM, being loudly called for, arose and said he had been very unexpectedly called upon to say a few words to this Convention. In all the Conventions he had previously attended he had invariably spoken as little as possible, on the ground that he considered it right to reserve whatever powers God had given him for home consumption. He represented in part the County of Columbia; and, whilst the name of VAN BUREN was still dear to them, the core of Columbia was still sound as it was years ago. There was a spirit abroad that was tending to destroy the prestige of day, effete associations of organizations which were only calculated to meet temporary exigencies. The only permanent and just organization was the organization founded in nature—the organization established by God—the organization of truth and justice. Obedient to that organization they would arrange themselves on the side of Freedom—of free speech, free soil and FREMONT—[applause]—and in the struggle for the success of that cause he had no hesitation in pledging Columbia County for five hundred. The speaker alluded, in conclusion, to the betrayal of principle manifested by the supporters of the Pro-Slavery extension measure, to the feeling of bitter disappointment with which the people learned that betrayal, and to the indignant resolution with which they had now risen to punish the betrayers.

Mr. HENRY H. VAN DYCKE said that though he had advocated democratic doctrines for the last twenty-five years, he was not conscious of any particular merit in doing so. In the exercise of a deliberate judgment he had become a Democrat, and from a sense of what was due to his country he had advocated them. On the 10th of January he was a delegate to a so-called Democratic Convention that had met here. Propositions and resolutions at that time were presented which he could not conscientiously agree to, and like an honest man he expressed his disagreement with them. Then there were but few [illegible] with him, but now he was glad to see himself surrounded by a host of [illegible] whose association he was proud, and [illegible] he could rely, and although many [illegible] after that Convention of the 10th of [illegible] over, said they agreed with him [illegible] for the sake of ulterior objects. Yet he was not to be influenced by any such motives. And what had they gained by that? They were recognized as National Democrats for a period of five months. They were admitted into the national party at Cincinnati, but medical books informed us that a five months' child could never live. [Laughter.] They were soon informed in that Convention at Cincinnati, that if they had presented themselves for admission with their resolutions of nine months before the full period of gestation they would certainly have been admitted. [Renewed laughter.] Whilst in the faces he saw around him now he recognized many whom he knew in 1848, when he talked Free Soil through the Albany *Atlas*, before it had a dead body bound to it. Whilst he was happy to congratulate them that they were once more free to say, to do, to act, and if necessary, to suffer, he was free to confess that there were some voices, that so far as their side of the question was concerned, were silent—their voices had not only become silent, but perverted. He had read of old, of one who took the talent with which Providence had endowed him, and buried it in the earth—and he had heard of people now, who took the talents that had been bestowed upon them, and wrapped them in the winding-sheet of the Administration, and buried them under the Custom-House. [Cheers and laughter.] But in the latter case one of them made a compromise with his duty, and offered a premium of $500 for ten years, for the privilege of making himself a nonentity, but he was responsible to his country, and he (the speaker) would leave him there if he had any. He was content to say, in the language of an inspired volume, that in so far as these backsliders are concerned, that happened unto them according to the true proverb—"The dog has returned to his vomit, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." I believe, said he, in conclusion, that the issue which is before you is all-important, and that we are responsible for the result to God, to our country, and to mankind. I believe that the way to cement the Union is to do right, and I believe that this agitation is right. I hold that each man should discharge his duty honestly and conscientiously, and leave the consequences where it ought properly to be left.

After repeated calls Mr. JENKINS, of Oneida, presented himself and said he had heard reminiscences about the past. He considered they ought either to look at the future, to look at what they had to do, rather than what they had done. They were the true representatives of the Democracy of New-York. He admitted that other men may have been as honestly Democratic in their political conduct as he, but when they turned round and their power to the extension of Slavery in the Territories, should it be said he must follow them? He never meant to interfere with Slavery where it is although he always believed Slavery to be bad. But he felt it his imperative duty to oppose its spread, and it was the duty of them all to go home and organize all who were opposed to the present Administration. In this great struggle they went to work knowing that FREMONT and DAYTON would be elected. Their object then was to bring all the people into agreement with them so as to render the popular will unmistakable. He had no fear of a disunion in the event of Mr. FREMONT's election. A weak Administration like the existing one was more calculated to produce disunion than a Government administered by a man of firmness and integrity. For what was disunion but weakness? and if Mr. BUCHANAN were elected he would perpetuate that weakness, and his Administration would be marked by measures that the whole country would regret. If he carried out the principles of the Cincinnati Platform he would be taxing every citizen to purchase Cuba, or if he preferred to follow up the principles of the Ostend Conference, he would seize it by force. It was his policy, it would seem, to extend a sort of Republican protectorate over the world, to be sustained on the principle of introducing Slavery first, and then leaving freedom to take care of itself.

Mr. WARD HUNT, of Oneida, reviewed the previous National Conventions which he characterized as Anti-Democratic and claimed for this Convention the merit of being the true representative of the New-York Democracy. They were here to meet the Ostend manifesto and the Cincinnati platform, which was based on the principle of Slavery extension. It had been charged that the Fremont Party was not national. Now New-York was large enough for him; but he was convinced that FREMONT had thousands of friends south of the Potomac, though the votes in his favor there might not be in proportion to the number of his friends because the slaveholders ruled with a rod of iron, and every one knew that the man who ventured to express liberal sentiments would be served as poor UNDERWOOD was in Virginia. For himself he would support FREMONT and DAYTON with all the energy in his power, and felt satisfied that five-sixths of his County would be found in his favor.

Mr. MARTIN TOWNSEND made an excellent speech, in the course of which he reviewed the conduct of Mr. VAN BUREN, and expressed his regret that he had disavowed the platform on which he had stood in 1848. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. VAN BUREN did not lead the people in 1848. He was merely carried along by them, and would be certainly left behind in 1856. Though JOHN VAN BUREN and his father had deserted them, they had gained multitudes of new, earnest and honest friends. If JOHN VAN BUREN had only taken care of himself, he would have been the Republican candidate and next President of the United States. But he had chosen to sell himself to the party who had made murder a party question, who refused almost to a man to vote to investigate into the murder by HERBERT of poor KEATING, an Irishman, and who were supported by such men as WHITNEY, HAVEN and VALK on every motion to extend Slavery into the Territories. Of the opponents of Mr. FREMONT, he would merely say that Mr. BUCHANAN proposes to do injustice to white men born at the North and to black men born at the South, whilst MILLARD FILLMORE proposed to do still greater injustice, for he had placed himself at the head of a party for the purpose of doing gross wrong to men of every clime.

Messrs. STANTON, Mr. FITHIAN and Mr. FLOYD were severally called on and addressed the Convention in turn, each strenuously asserting his belief in the success of the party, and his concurrence in the action of the Convention.

Mr. VAN DYCK moved that a Committee of three be appointed to superintend the publication of the address and resolutions, and to receive the contributions that may be handed in for that purpose.

The Chair appointed as such Committee, H. H. VAN DYCK, T. S. GARDNER and F. J. FITHIAN.

The President then announced the following Committee appointed under the sixth resolution:

Districts.
1—D. D. Field, J. J. Coddington, and J. H. Titus.
2—S. E. Denison, J. G. Floyd, and F. S. Crooks.
3—T. J. Hogeboom, Ira Porter, and J. A. Millard.
4—Platt Potter, J. F. Sherrill, and W. Chapin.
5—J. Webster, Ward Hunt, and S. Green.
6—W. M. Greig, J. H. Selkrey, and W. G. Welch.
7—R. Campbell, J. Godfrey, and H. R. Selden.
8—F. H. Stevens, H. J. Sickles, and M. Grover.

Mr. DAVIS moved that the name of the President be added to the Committee. Adopted.

On motion of BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of the Chair, and then the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Public Meeting.

After the adjournment of the Convention a public meeting was held at Market Hall, at which several excellent speeches were made—Mr. LE ROY MORGAN presiding.

Mr. D. DUDLEY FIELD was the principal speaker. He began by alluding to the results of the Convention and to the character of its candidate for the Presidency. In alluding to Col. FREMONT's inscription of the cross on the Rocky Mountains, he said: "Protestant as I am, and Protestant as he was, I honor him for having planted that great symbol of religion and civilization on that mighty work of God." But there were greater issues here than those presented in the candidates personally. What, he would ask, was this Convention made of? There were no shoulder-hitters here—no RYNDERS with their little guns here making noise to seduce the Democracy as if they had no reason and were all ears. There were no office-holders, so far as he knew; but they were men from the people. Mr. FIELD adverted to the efforts of the South to make this, not a free Republic, but a Slave Republic, and, in the course of his remarks in this connection, stated that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had been effected under pretence of following out the principle that the people shall govern themselves, when, in fact, it was got up for the purpose of putting Slavery there by two men, President PIERCE and S. A. DOUGLAS—both equally intent on having the nomination for the Presidency, and the former of whom had proved himself thereby a traitor to the principles of Freedom, a traitor to his office, a traitor to his country, a traitor to posterity. Mr. FIELD then reviewed the progress of Legislation in regard to Kansas. It was argued by the South, he said, that the Constitution allowed every citizen to go into any Territory of the Union with his property; but did not Congress prohibit white men from settling on lands appropriated for Indians, and from bringing spirituous liquors within those Territories? Did not Congress forbid the importation of gunpowder and obscene prints? And if the people of Utah, where polygamy exists, passed a law by which any man's ten wives, or more, should become his property, could not Congress forbid him from bringing that property into the Territory? If Mr. BUCHANAN were elected, he (the speaker) saw no reason why a movement should not be initiated and perfected in his time to do away with the prohibition against the Slave-trade, as being an injury to the South. We must have this Republic, which our fathers founded, a free Republic. The danger is imminent, however, and this cannot be accomplished without working for it.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Albany, and several other speakers, addressed the meeting, which adjourned after 10 o'clock. G.

Meeting of the Whig State Central Committee.

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION—DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF FILLMORE.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 24.

The Whig State Central Committee met to-day in this city, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Committee, the views entertained by Whigs of other States as to the propriety of assembling a National Convention to take such action in reference to candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States as will best sustain and carry out the principles of the Union, and be calculated to restore the country to its former peace and harmony, meet our entire approbation, and that we invite the Whigs of the several counties of the State to a Convention, at Albany, on the 14th of August, to select delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the third Wednesday of September.

Resolved, As individuals, that in MILLARD FILLMORE we have a candidate who possesses those qualities which are necessary for an efficient administration of the Government, and therefore that we respectfully but earnestly commend him to the favorable consideration of the Convention.

The Free Academy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

While public attention is directed towards the Free Academy, on account of the recent Commencement, I take the liberty of bringing into notice, through your paper, the following fact: In every class but one Drawing is made a study, and the marks obtained by each student in that department are carried into the ledger, and are counted in ascertaining his position on the merit-roll, and in the distribution of several medals. Now, it is a well-known fact that many of the best students are the poorest drawers, and vice versa. I have reliable information that one student of the Academy would have received the Gold Full Medal for general proficiency, had he not been a poor draughtsman. Is this fair or right? Should a good scholar be deprived of a high position on the Merit Roll, or should he lose medals merely because Nature has not endowed him with a sufficiently firm hand? J. A. L.

Of course it is fair. Firm hands, fine brains, sound bodies, and sane minds, are essential to the best scholars out of the Academy, and why not in it?

MR. FILLMORE'S FRIENDS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting.

SPEECHES AND GOOD MUSIC.

COUNCILMAN MERRITT PLAYS A DANGEROUS PART.

The people of the City of New-York, in common with their brethren throughout the Union, have a fondness for art; and whenever an occasion occurs on which they can gratify their commendable desire to behold a statue formed by a master mind, or an architecturally beautiful edifice, without expending what is needed for the necessities or comforts of life, they are sure to be present in large numbers. Such was the case last evening. The Academy of Music is a building concerning which there has been much curiosity—particularly the interior, which is well worth a leisure hour. But unfortunately for the masses, but few public and free meetings have been holden there, and therefore thousands of those who desired to visit and examine it, have been prevented by the importance of the sum charged for admittance. The necessities of the Pro-Slavery American interest required that the public desire to see the building should be gratified, and consequently they held their meeting there. They could not have been disappointed in the attendance, for the Academy was crowded, and there were many who contented themselves with an outside view, where they were entertained by several speakers. The principal speaking, however, was inside.

Soon after 8 o'clock the band, which had been performing on the balcony, came in and occupied the orchestra boxes, and CHESTER DRIGGS came forward upon the stage, which was ornamented with the banners of the various Fillmore and Donelson Clubs, and read the following

CALL.

☞ The Friends of Fillmore Coming to the Rescue.—A call for a public meeting, to be held THIS EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, of all those friendly to the election of MILLARD FILLMORE to the office of President of the United States, has been signed by Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, HENRY GRINNELL, HIRAM KETCHUM, and others.

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky;
Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Maryland;
Hon. WINTER G. DAVIS, of Maryland;
Hon. OSCAR F. MOORE, of Ohio;
Hon. DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia;
Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Buffalo.
All these gentlemen will certainly be present.

When he had finished reading, he proposed for President of the meeting HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq. The proposition was well received; and after Mr. KETCHUM had taken the Chair, other officers were appointed, which made the organization stand as follows:

President—HIRAM KETCHUM.

Vice Presidents:

Hon. Geo. Wood,	Hon. Luther Bradish,
Henry Grinnell,	Stephen Whitney,
Hon. A. C. Kingsland,	Jas. F. Depeyster,
Hon. James Harper,	Howell Hoppock,
William Chauncey,	Joseph W. Alsop,
Hon. Saml. B. Ruggles,	Hon. J. Phillips Phoenix,
Chester Driggs,	Benjamin Loder,
Shepherd Knapp,	Frederick Pentz,
Hon. Willis Blackstone,	Dr. John W. Francis,
Simeon Baldwin,	Robert H. McCurdy,
Hon. George Briggs,	Hon. F. A. Tallmadge,
Joseph Britton,	Charles Tracy,
Frederick M. Butler,	Dr. S. R. Kirby,
Don Alonzo Cushman,	Jefferson Berrian,
A. W. Bininger,	Nathaniel G. Bradford,

Samuel Hotaling.

Secretaries:

William G. Sterling, Edward Slosson,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.

When all had taken their seats, the President stepped forward and thanked the assembly for the honor conferred; and in addition, remarked that they had congregated in a peculiar time to consider matters of vast importance to the country. They had met as citizens of New-York, to consider and act as became them. For it was important on such an occasion that New-York should stand in the right place, and be found doing the right thing. They were met to express their preference in relation to the candidates for the Presidency; and what was their preference? [Cries of FILLMORE.] The speaker added his voice in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, and then proceeded to give his reasons at length for his preference. He commenced with a review of Mr. FILLMORE's administration. Their candidate, he said, had been called suddenly to fill the Presidential chair, not in a time of tranquility but in a time of trouble; he chose for his Cabinet officers men from the various parts of the country, and they were all Americans. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, said the speaker, who did he appoint to superintend our Foreign relations? ["FILLMORE," cried many voices. "Three cheers for MILLARD FILLMORE."] And they were given. Here the speaker was interrupted by the entry of several clubs, with banners and music. Among them was the following, on blue cloth:

ASHLANDERS.
Organized Jan. 18th, 1847.
"*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

When the music and cheers had ceased the speaker continued his review; claiming, as before that MILLARD FILLMORE had, and, if elected again, would execute the laws of the country, and here he, the speaker, would give notice to all who were inclined to invade countries with which we are at peace, by fillibustering or otherwise, not to vote for MILLARD FILLMORE for the Presidency. The speaker then passed to consider the position of his candidate on the slavery question. On that he would say, although he was not authorized to say it, that he had favored the Missouri Compromise, and he, the speaker, believed that if MILLARD FILLMORE had been President during the last four years, that Compromise would not have been repealed.

Some one in the of the house body here remarked that MILLARD FILLMORE ought not to be made President, whereupon there was great disturbance, and cries of put him out.

Finally order was restored, and the speaker proceeded to defend the act of Mr. FILLMORE—that of signing the "Fugitive Slave bill;" and he claimed that if he had not signed it he would have deserved impeachment. After some remarks complimenting Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS for his opposition to Archbishop HUGHES, and urging them to vote for MILLARD FILLMORE, he closed with asking "Shall we make JOHN C. FREMONT the standard bearer of Freedom?" To which several in the audience answered "No, no—he's a 'Black Republican.'"

When the President had resumed his seat, Hon. WINTER G. DAVIS, of Maryland, came forward and asked whether there was any good reason why MILLARD FILLMORE should withdraw from the contest; and, without waiting for an answer, he added, No! There was surely nothing in the name of JAMES BUCHANAN to frighten him from the contest. JAMES BUCHANAN was, he said, the candidate of a portion of the Free Soilers of the North, and the Secessionists of the South, who met at BARNUM's Hotel in 1852, and, connecting, produced a hybrid too monstrous to be able to perpetuate its species.

At this point, Councilman MERRITT made a fearful leap from the stage down into the orchestra box, [illegible]

CROSSING THE SEA.

[illegible]

Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS came forward, and, in the midst of great applause, announced the receipt of a dispatch from the American State Convention of Massachusetts, sitting in Convention at Boston, which read as follows:

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24.

To HIRAM KETCHUM, Chairman of the Fillmore Meeting now in session in New-York:

On the last ballot the Fillmore men were ahead, the most of the Fremont men having left the room.

Subsequently the dispatch below was handed in at the reporter's table, and was found to read as follows:

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24.

Hon. HIRAM KETCHUM, Chairman of the Fillmore meeting now in session in New-York:

On the last ballot the Fillmore men were ahead—the bogus delegates having partly left.

BENJAMIN F. COOKE.

Hon. OSCAR F. MOORE, member of Congress from Ohio, was introduced, and proceeded to denounce the Administration. He had spoken twenty minutes, when the Chairman announced the arrival of Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL. [Great cheering.] Mr. MOORE had but a few words more to offer, and then proposed to give way, and did so, after reviewing the condition of the American party in Ohio and Massachusetts and Virginia. He was not over sanguine as to the success of the party in his own State, but he hoped every true American would come up to the poll on the day of election, and there cast his vote for MILLARD FILLMORE as President of the United States. [Applause.] He could promise nothing more than this for Ohio, but this he did promise. [Applause.]

It was then announced that a procession would be formed after the adjournment, to march to the St. Nicholas and serenade Mr. MARSHALL.

Mr. HUTCHINS said he would not read the resolutions, which were long; but their substance was that neither JAMES BUCHANAN nor JOHN C. FREMONT should be elected President of the United States at the November election, but that MILLARD FILLMORE should be. [Laughter and applause.]

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, was introduced at five minutes before 11 o'clock, and was received with a tornado of applause. When order was restored, Mr. MARSHALL spoke briefly. He could not speak louder, because he had been just through at Brooklyn to-night. [Laughter.] He congratulated the meeting that there was no longer any secrecy about the American Party. They who had talked about dark lanterns and hoods could not now an opportunity to talk about principles. In times of emergency, old political lines ought to give way. This old American Party is the fortress of freedom,—it stands the fire; [illegible] the dark days, for they had dark days who originally won American Independence. [Applause.] We want nothing for the signs of the times. His position gave him a glimpse of the whole field, and he wished to say upon his reputation, that there is no cause to despond.

The speaker did not come to discuss principles here to-night. The party had but three principles: we intend to preserve our religious liberty by the grace of God; we intend that Americans shall rule [applause]—we intend that Native Americans shall rule. [Great applause.] We say to the foreigner, "Come, take passage on this craft of ours, but don't attempt to interfere." [Laughter.] He would be for a twenty-one year's term of naturalization of the signers. He believed that if Kentucky knew that no other State in the Union would give her vote for FILLMORE, she would give hers as freely as she could speak. He knew that she was a true State. [Three cheers for Kentucky.] The South and West, to a man, will come up to the aid of New-York's son. [Applause.] The speaker asked if the Fremont men had forgotten the flags of GERRIT, and WEED, and RAYMOND, and the lunatics from New-York to the new Republican movement, and did they not see the game they try to play? The voice of CLAY is silent now, and his voice sleeps silently in the grave of Kentucky, whose persuasive eloquence and patriotism commanded the ear of a listening Senate and an admiring country; but we have a man now who is the same man he was formerly, the man for the crisis, and you, as New-Yorkers, ought to wear him as a crown. The speaker declared that the skies were bright, that the cause would go on prospering and to prosper, and that when the next November's sun should rise, it would rise again upon a happy country and an American Government. [Prolonged applause.]

Cries for PERRIS, but that gentleman did not appear.

Hon. JAMES M. HARRIS, of Maryland, said he came from a little State, and made a little speech.

It was now well towards midnight. A procession was formed on Fourteenth-street, which marched with music, banners and torches to the St. Nicholas, and there serenaded Mr. MARSHALL, and that ended the performances of the night.

American Ratification Meeting [illegible]

This meeting came off last evening in the City Hall Park, and was largely attended, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. There were addresses made from four different stands. At the principal stand the Hon. JOHN DUBOIS presided, and addresses were made by the Chairman, Hon. J. M. HARRIS, of Maryland, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, Col. PERRIN, of Tennessee, and others.

At the other stands the Speakers were, GEORGE CONWAY, JOHN G. JACOBS, Dr. SCHIRMER, Hon. E. S. WOOD, Mr. OSCHABEGER, and others.

At the close, 11 o'clock, a procession, numbering several thousand, was formed, and marched through the principal streets of the city.

Massachusetts Politics.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION AT BOSTON—FREMONT DELEGATES IN THE MAJORITY—FAILURE TO ORGANIZE.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 24.

The American State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers, met at Faneuil Hall, to-day, at 12 o'clock. The attendance of delegates is quite large.

MOSES G. COBB called the Convention to order; and after a few remarks, called for a nomination of a temporary Chairman.

Great confusion ensued, in which the names of Mr. FARWELL, of Boston; Mr. FLETCHER, of Lowell; Mr. COBB, of Pittsfield, and others, were heard.

The Chair stated that he first heard the name of Mr. FLETCHER, and put it, when the Noes were loudest, and he decided the motion lost.

A count was then called for and the vote taken by rising, when the Chair said 247 had voted to sustain the nomination of Mr. FLETCHER and 251 opposed it.

The result was claimed as a victory by the Fremont men and they loudly cheered, while the Fillmore men hissed and called for a division of the House.

Mr. FLETCHER was finally elected temporary Chairman.

BOSTON, Thursday, 5 P. M.

The Committee on Credentials reported [illegible] represented by 731 delegates. The Fillmore men, who had anticipated a majority, finding themselves outnumbered by the Fremont Party, insisted upon a thorough sifting of the double delegations and the contested seats, numbering 63. The subject of the contested seats led to a warm debate, which with other matters relating to a permanent organization, occupied the entire afternoon, and up to this hour the Convention has not organized.

BOSTON—[illegible]

The Convention is still unorganized. The Fillmore men occupied one side of the hall, the Fremonters the other, and were nearly balanced in numbers.

General good order was exhibited, and the repeated threats of the temporary Chairman, Mr. FLETCHER, (Fremonter,) to call the police to preserve order, has so far had the desired quieting effect.

At present it is impossible to say when the Convention will be permanently organized.

CROSSING THE SEA.

NUMBER ONE.

[illegible] — Who we are and Where we are — [illegible] — A Gale above and the same Below Deck.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHESTER, England, Monday, June —, 1856.

Go as often as you will, see as often as you may the sunset over the country you call home, and the hills you have been accustomed to [illegible] from childhood, still you can never avoid [illegible] feeling of depression, a certain heaviness of the heart and moisture of the eye, when [illegible] home land vanishes below the horizon of a rolling sea. I would quote SCOTT to prove the position, did I not know that no man who has [illegible], however often, will deny it.

There were a hundred and eighty passengers on the deck of the Asia on the afternoon upon which I embarked, bound from Boston to Liverpool, and they were a motley crowd from all countries and places. There were Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese, English, Americans, Indian, and I don't know what heathen and Turkish nations beside, represented by men, women and children, in all [illegible] dresses and costumes. We were in various spirits; some bright, some sad, some homeward bound, some, like ourselves, parting with all home attachments for long travel in foreign lands.

And so the sea came up around us, and the land went down, and all was with us as it has been with us and others a thousand times before, lonesome on the sea, and yet, though it was the thousandth time, it was, as I have said already, as sad as ever, and we were quiet, still, silent, looking in each other's faces somewhat mournfully, while the ship went on into the night that lay away towards Old England.

I know that the incidents of a sea voyage are very common-place to you and many your readers, and yet in all my newspaper reading I have never met with a sketch of life on a steamer from America to Liverpool. The chief incidents of a voyage have of course been served up a hundred times, but the daily routine I have not seen described.

It is simple enough, and a few lines tell it all. Breakfast at 8½ o'clock, at which we have a table loaded with all manner of eatables. Lunch at 12, consisting of soup and cold meats; dinner at 4, and a magnificent dinner; tea at 6½, and supper at 10, of any dish you choose to order, from a beef steak to a slice of a whale. The larder is inexhaustible, and the appetites of the passengers improve with the profusion before them. Sea appetites are proverbial, and eating occupies two-thirds of the time on the voyage. The day passes swiftly. Time nowhere else has such wings. From table to deck and deck to table is the regular routine, and the interval between meals is passed in lounging about the ship, smoking cigars near the smoke stack of the steamer, and walking with the ladies up and down the saloon deck.

We have had one of the pleasantest runs on record. Although we did not make a great run on any one day, we made such regular time each day that our passage was remarkably short.

Thus much by way of general remark. And now to commence what I propose to be a series of sketches of personal adventures. Let me introduce "us and ours" to you. We are a party of four—two gentlemen and two ladies—who have left America for foreign travel. Where our route is to be, and where you will hear of us, it is impossible to tell you. Yesterday we were in Liverpool, and thought that we should be in London to-day, but, instead of that, we are at an old Inn in the old town of Chester, seated around a table in a small sitting-room, whence I write these lines. So it may be to-morrow. We have no plan, no fixed route—only this, that before we again tread the beloved soil of our own land, we shall have bathed our tired limbs in Jordan, and cooled our foreheads with the soft breezes that come down from Hermon.

Even in this we may be disappointed, and the future is dim before us. We are traveling by the day, only. Ask nothing then of our future. Be content to hear of us as we go along.

We had capital rooms on the *Asia*—and with such a steamer and such a captain, who could fail to be comfortable? We found Capt. LOTT a gentleman of rare qualities—companionable, intelligent, accomplished—as well on matters of general interest as in his own profession; and we shall be long forgetting, or long remembering, those pleasant talks abaft the smokestack, or the after-dinner discussions over the fruits and nuts. I commend to all my friends any steamer which he commands.

I was constantly quoting to the ladies that memorable passage in which the incidents of a sea-voyage are so graphically and "summarily comprehended:"

"Sometimes we see a ship
And sometimes ship a sea."

And although we did, from time to time, see the ship, we did not for many days ship the sea. We had splendid weather, only that after leaving Halifax we had dense fog, and running up Cape Race we shuddered as we looked over the rail at the black water under the murky air and recalled the terrible scene of last Autumn. We could see familiar faces looking up at us out of the deep sea. We could hear voices that we knew well, calling out of the depths, and we bowed our heads on our hands and shut out the view. The morning after that was clear, and a fresh breeze gladdened us. No one on board was sea sick, and no one was absent at meal time. So it continued for just a week.

On Thursday we woke with a heavy sea on, and the sea rolling and pitching the ship terribly. It was blowing a gale from the northeast; squally, too, at that, and the ship was plunging into it. About every third wave went over the forecastle in a shower of spray, and the decks were flooded from stem to stern. No ladies came on deck, and but twenty-seven passengers were at the breakfast table. I had been on the sea in pretty much every sort of craft except a large steamer, and I was glad of the opportunity to try the powers of my own stomach. I confess that it was hard work. I kept on the safe side, however, by not eating any meal but breakfast, and had, therefore, opportunity to observe the way it treated the other passengers. About 11 A. M. I was sitting up to the windward of the smoke stack, smoking and talking with Captain LOTT, who stood facing me, when suddenly she rolled heavily, and I heard the Captain utter an ejaculation, and saw the twinkling of his boots as he dove—yes, literally dove—over to leeward of the pipe, and the next instant the sea came over us. Blue below and white spray above, it came in fore and aft from stem to stern, and the ship shook and quivered, and rushed on and on as before. It was grand to see her steady motion; to watch that seemingly everlasting plunge of the engine, heedless of sea or storm. The magnificent Captain had escaped a wetting, by favor of the lee he had made, but I—well I was rather wet; on reflection, I should say quite wet. After about fifty buckets of water in the shape of spray had gone over me, you may imagine I was not perfectly dry. But that was not the worst of it. I rushed below to see if the ladies had been frightened. Not a bit of it. They had too much to do. The deadlights had been left open, and the sea had gone down into the after-cabin, and if you ever saw thirty state-rooms float you may imagine the appearance presented as I went down the gangway and found myself standing in six inches of water, that rushed and dashed now to windward, and now to leeward as she rolled, while a dozen waiters vainly sought to catch a few drops of it in pans and buckets, and thirty stentorian voices, from as many rooms, were shouting "steward, steward, water, fire, help, hurry," and thirty voices in the female key were adding to the confusion by their various sounds of fright or fun. Making my way over three live English babies and some five dolls that were drifting up the passage-way in company, and narrowly escaping a collision with a half-dressed Spanish lady [illegible] under a whole-reefed mainsail and a [illegible] foretopsail, I [illegible] to the door of my own cabin.

We had our share of the sea. Such a picture! My two [illegible] slippers were bobbing at one another in the centre, now separating, now dashing frantically together. I actually stopped to laugh at their ridiculous appearance. But a heavy French trunk was in a tremendous state of excitement, and that looked alarming. Three claret bottles and a hair brush were having a cotillion to themselves in a corner, and a grand medley of small stores were adrift everywhere, while in the midst of all lay —— on her sofa, shouting with uncontrollable laughter till the cabin rang again. On the whole, it was worth daguerreotyping, but I didn't see any practical way of doing it, so I took to bailing, and amused myself by filling my wash-bowls with the water, and emptying them on the floor again as fast as I filled them. However, we gained a little on it in time, and at length had all made tight and right, and ——, who had this day been sea-sick for the first time, and had been roused from its depressing stupor to laugh at the "shipping of a sea," now repeated my old quotation to me, and then ejaculated something about "returning, as the dog in Scripture, to his former occupation," and I left her on the sofa, as —— expressed it, "with a very painful—an exceedingly troublesome cough." [illegible]

THE BROOKS AFFAIR.

Examination of the Controversy Between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Burlingame.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Card published by Mr. BROOKS in apology for his retirement from his contemplated challenge of Mr. BURLINGAME, is a remarkable document, full of unmanly inuendo, and of evident misrepresentation or unjust coloring of conversations had between the latter gentleman and friends of the former. Of the style of the document it is sufficient to say that, like his recent speech in the House of Representatives on the occasion of his expulsion, it is totally inconsistent with the character of a high-toned gentleman, and much more befitting the uneducated porter-house bully than an individual of Mr. BROOKS' attainments and social position. Such I believe will be the judgment of the North, and of the South, as well as of all right thinking persons everywhere.

I propose briefly to notice some of the points of fact or inference in the card, which do injustice to Mr. BURLINGAME, and to expose their fallacy or wrong. Mr. BROOKS begins by stating that he apprehended arrest from the officious interference of Mr. BURLINGAME's friends. The answer to this inuendo is that Mr. BURLINGAME put himself at once beyond the reach of such interference, and has not been arrested, while Mr. BROOKS is himself in the hands of the law.

The latter next attempts an imputation upon Mr. BURLINGAME's courage, by suggesting that he submitted to an insult from Mr. KEITT. The answer is, that every gentleman who recognizes the "code of honor," will, in his heart of hearts, condemn this attempt of Mr. BROOKS to lug his friend KEITT into his own quarrel as utterly inexcusable, and absolutely indecent; also, that so long as Mr. BURLINGAME stands ready to meet Mr. BROOKS upon "the code," the latter, above all other men, is debarred from any right to prescribe *other* rules for his conduct; and finally, that as Mr. BURLINGAME prefers a chance for his life in the duel to the alternative of assassination which Mr. BROOKS presents him, that fact in no degree devolves upon him the necessity of swallowing the barbarous code of the duelist and becoming a challenger to mortal combat. Nay more, we hope he has the moral courage to refuse to fall into the trap which such men as Mr. BROOKS cunningly lay for unwary feet, that he will not let them succeed in putting him in a position where they, thirsting for his blood, may murder him without risk to themselves. Mr. BROOKS whining because Mr. BURLINGAME won't adopt the rule that *he* lays down for him, and be shot for *his* accommodation, just as *he* desires, is in shocking bad taste, and will deceive nobody.

The next insinuation is, that Mr. BURLINGAME was countenancing out-door boasting of his skill with the rifle, and of his triumph over BROOKS. Nobody who knows that gentleman,—not even Mr. BROOKS himself—believes the vile slander. It is one of those suspicions which can find harbor room only in mean and narrow minds. But these rumors convinced BROOKS that "forbearance was no longer a virtue." Magnanimous BROOKS! What Christian forbearance! He who "stole into the Senate Chamber, and smote him (Senator SUMNER) as Cain smote his brother;" he who publicly confesses that he used a cane in his assault, for fear that his contemplated victim might prove the strongest, unless he disabled him at once, and that in such an event he would have taken his victim's life; he who thus unblushingly confesses his fear of personal consequences, and who thus illustrates his "forbearance," could stand it no longer. His "forbearance" had enabled him for days to submit to the denunciation of his act which Mr. BURLINGAME had pronounced—but now he must have "satisfaction." He sent to Mr. BURLINGAME to know whether he would receive a call from him, the result of which he honorably (?) gives to the public, in a confessedly mutilated account of a private interview, in which Mr. BURLINGAME is made to admit that Mr. BROOKS is a man of courage and honor—to say that in his speech he did not reflect upon the personal character of the South Carolina representative, and to offer his blood, if desired, in atonement for any injury Mr. BROOKS conceived that he had suffered at his hands.

There is no pretence here that Mr. BURLINGAME modified or retracted one word of what he had said in his speech. His failure to retract was a positive reaffirmation of his language, which even a private admission that he *believed* Mr. BROOKS to be a gentleman, and that his assault upon Mr. SUMNER was highly honorable to him, could in no essential degree have modified before the world. Yet Mr. BROOKS admits that he was satisfied with it. But *ten days afterwards*—not a word of all this having been known outside the parties in the meantime—Mr. BROOKS suddenly finds that he "must have an acquittance from Mr. BURLINGAME." It strikes us that according to "the code" the matter had been entirely closed once. Mr. BURLINGAME, however, appears to have promptly reopened it for the benefit of South Carolina, and the consequence was the agreement upon the memorandum which Mr. BROOKS appended to his speech. This Mr. BROOKS concluded to accept. He was told it was "magnanimous" to do so—and he probably thought it another triumph of his "forbearance." He accepted it to "save Mr. BURLINGAME's feelings." I venture to assert that Mr. BURLINGAME and his friends will repudiate any right of Mr. BROOKS to claim these virtues in his acceptance. Who believes that the man who assassinated SUMNER, and who made the speech uttered upon the floor of the House *a few days* since by PRESTON S. BROOKS, would ever have accepted such a memorandum as the settlement of the personal difficulty, if he had not become satisfied that there was no alternative but its acceptance, a back-out on his own part, or *a fight?* The idea is preposterous.

But Mr. BROOKS says, this memorandum "contained apologies." Where are they? In what sentence do they consist? BROOKS knows better. If BURLINGAME had yielded at all he would never have consented to take from him one hair less than a retraction, or a withdrawal of his language in terms. The *Herald* of Monday last contains a statement authorized by Mr. BROOKS, or his friend BOCOCK or BOYCE, in which it is expressly denied that Mr. BURLINGAME made any retraction or modification of his speech, or that he was ever asked to do so, and that statement was reiterated in the same paper on Tuesday. All the evidences are that every effort to bamboozle or to drive Mr. BURLINGAME into a modification or retraction has signally failed.

And now comes the grand plea upon which Mr. BROOKS avoids the issue himself had made with a man whom he has found to be as courageous and cool as he is determined and unyielding. He complains that he is asked to go to Canada—"a distance of *near seven hundred miles by the mail route*." The italics are his own. How anxious is Mr. BROOKS to avail himself of all the unimportant trifles which may seem to add strength to his apology. "Near seven hundred miles by the mail route!" But there is a much shorter route than the "mail route," just as available, and which Mr. BROOKS would doubtless select if he was about to visit the Falls on a pleasure excursion. How childish to avail oneself of such a quibble! He assumes that the route to Canada lies "through the enemy's country,"—that is to say, Maryland and Pennsylvania chiefly,—the former a Slave State, and the latter the State which we are assured is to cast fifty thousand majority for Mr. BROOKS' candidate for the Presidency. But he can't go through without "running the gauntlet of mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables!" He "could never get to Canada," and were he to do so and Mr. BURLINGAME to fall, he (Mr. BROOKS) "could never get back!"

Here again we see the workings of that cautious temperament which decided Mr. BROOKS to assassinate Mr. SUMNER with a bludgeon instead of attempting to "punish" him with a cowhide. He certainly is a brilliant illustration of the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valor." Every Northern man will laugh at Mr. BROOKS' fears. They are the gibbering phantoms of his own guilt-stricken soul. Mobs and assassins! Who were to bring them upon him? Who to point him out for their attack? Would it be necessary for him to proclaim it in his path that he was on his way to Canada to attempt again the murder of a son of Massachusetts? He certainly was in no danger of being betrayed by Mr. BURLINGAME, for his most intimate confidential friends had not the slightest intimation whither he had gone until they learned it from Mr. BROOKS himself, or his friend, Col. LANE. As to fears of prisons and penitentiaries within the States, that is all gammon; for had Mr. BURLINGAME fallen by the hand of Mr. BROOKS, on the soil of Canada, no Federal law, nor any law of any State of the Union, would have been violated. It may be answered that the British law in Canada is severer than our own. Well, that is as fair for one as the other,—Mr. BURLINGAME braves it,—why should Mr. BROOKS hesitate? Besides, neither party would proclaim their purpose. How, then, could they be arrested in Canada? The overt act they could arrange so as to have unwitnessed except by implicated parties; and of course no prosecution could be maintained under such circumstances.

If Mr. BROOKS pleads that he would be unsupported by any Southern friends in Canada, it may be answered that the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, never fails, at this season, to be more than half full of Southerners. It was Mr. BURLINGAME's right to name the place of meeting, and he named the nearest neutral ground. As Mr. BROOKS pleads his fear of personal consequences, Mr. BURLINGAME's friends may, with propriety, ask how *he* could safely fight on the soil of Virginia, whose citizens are banished by a "mob" for daring to participate in a Republican Convention? suppose Mr. BROOKS had fallen there by *his* hand, where is the guarantee of Mr. BURLINGAME's immunity? The lofty superiority which the South assumes will probably be put in answer; but it will be declined as insufficient, for it has been tried and proven false. From the beginning to the end, Mr. BROOKS' card is a stinging satire on modern "chivalry," and the "code of honor." It has failed to cast a shade of suspicion on the honor, the firmness, the courage or the true chivalry of the noble son of Massachusetts, who has so fearlessly thrown himself into the breach.

ZETA.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Letter from Gov. Robinson to Col. Sumner upon the State of Affairs in Kansas.

CAMP OF U. S. CAVALRY, NEAR LECOMPTON, KANSAS, Monday, July 7, 1856.

COL. E. V. SUMNER: *Dear Sir*—In my conversation with you on the 5th inst., relative to the outrage at Topeka on the 4th, and the general partisan character of the General Government, I intended to cast no reflection or censure upon yourself as an officer under orders. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that, in this last act of the tragedy, as in all others, you have strictly obeyed the orders of your superior, the Commander-in-Chief, and could not have done otherwise, unless you had acted either against orders or without them, or have resigned your commission.

Whatever judgment the people of Kansas or the country may pass upon the conduct of the administrators of Government, or I should rather say, administrators of *outrage*, in Kansas, all parties must concede to you, personally, the character of an honorable, impartial, highminded and efficient officer; notwithstanding, in the discharge of your official duty, your superiors incur the censure of persons of all shades of political faith.

The causes of complaint the people of Kansas have against the President of the United States are many and various.

He has appointed officers, Executive and Judicial, for the Territory, who, with very few exceptions, have countenanced and aided the foreign invasion of the ballot-box, and the foreign mobs, robberies, murders, fire and sword, preying upon the *bona fide* settlers of Kansas. The President himself refused to interpose for our protection, saying he had no power to act in our behalf. When, however, his Governor refused, for cause, to recognize the body elected by citizens of Missouri, as the Legislature of Kansas, and would have made their enactments a dead letter, the President could find power to act, and removed him on a false charge.

His successor, on his way to the Territory, told the people of Missouri that he would enforce the laws of *their* Legislature upon the people of Kansas, and from the first has acted either the part of a tool of men in Missouri or a violent partisan.

He avoided the settlers of the Territory, refusing the hospitalities of the citizens, and declining their invitation to address them as he had done the people of Missouri.

Last Fall, when the people of another State wished to destroy Lawrence, the Governor, on a pretence that a difficulty had occurred ten miles south of the devoted city, issued his proclamation for his militia to turn out and encamp over against the town, which had taken no part in any difficulty, and in which no legal process of any kind had been attempted to be served by the Sheriff, and in which no crime had been committed.

But Lawrence was the successful rival of Lecompton, and contained some Free-State men within it, and it must be destroyed, and President PIERCE's Governor must be the instrument of destruction. Finding, however, the public determined to protect themselves from mobs, official or otherwise, and having no legal action against the town or its citizens, he concluded to wait for a more convenient season. Where a two-fold object is to be accomplished, namely, the destruction of a rival town and the crushing out of political opponents, the occasion is not long delayed. The President comes to their aid, (having suddenly learned that he has power to act,) by a special message and proclamation informing the settlers of Kansas, and the rest of mankind, that he indorses the Draconian code of the Legislature, elected by the people of Missouri and its minions, and, whether legal or not, the Army and Navy of the United States and the militia of the several States shall be employed, if necessary, to sustain these officers and laws. Moreover, he more than intimates that it would not be out of character to have some indictments found for treason.

This is sufficient authority for all that follows. A regiment of suitable characters is enrolled in the extreme South, armed, it is said, with Bibles and Sharpe's rifles, revolvers, bowie-knives, &c., and arrives just in time to be enrolled as the militia of the Territory, and to be used at the beck of the Marshal and Sheriff.

In the meantime the President's Judge instructs his partisan Jury, selected by the President's Marshal or his Deputy, to indict certain characters for treason and the like.

The Jury, themselves instruments of the party, find true bills against certain persons for treason, because they resolved to defend themselves and their families from a mob; and against the hotel at Lawrence as a nuisance, because its walls, not then complete, had sheltered some people while preparing to defend themselves from mob violence and because Lecompton had no hotel as good; and against the newspapers of Lawrence, also as nuisances, because they justified the people in their preparations for self-defence, and because they exposed the villainy of the President's laws and officials, and also they were an evidence of prosperity which Lecompton could not brook in a rival town. This much accomplished, now for the execution.

The arrest of those indicted for treason is an easy matter, as no one proposes to resist any process in the hands of the Marshal, except in the case of Gov. REEDER, who pleads his privilege from serving as a witness before the Jury on account of his being a contestant for a seat in Congress.

His declining to recognize the right of the Marshal to take him from the Committee of Congress on such an errand, was seized upon as a sufficient excuse for calling on all the people of the Territory to assemble once more against Lawrence.

The Southern regiment are on hand, and the people of Missouri once more cross the line, wait upon the Marshal and the Governor, receive the Government arms, are enrolled as militia or posse comitatus, and commence operations. All horses and other property of Free-State men are *pressed* into service (which means stolen or plundered in their language,) and the motley army proceed to Lawrence, against the remonstrance and protests of all good citizens, who volunteered to secure the service of any legal process in their town, if this body of armed depredators could be kept away. But this would not answer; there were certain things to be done that even the Governor and Marshal did not dare say were legal, and to this end the mob must be taken into town.

All is quiet in town before the Marshal enters. He appears with a few men, arrests his prisoners, as he had been doing for several days before, without opposition, and then suddenly leaves. His posse, under the direction of the Sheriff, who is indorsed in the message and proclamation of the President, then enter, disarm the people, bombard the envied hotel and burn it to the ground, destroy two printing presses, type and office-fixtures, burn a private dwelling, and pillage the town.

This done, the *civil* posse is dismissed into guerilla bands that infest the Territory like the plagues of Egypt, committing all manner of thefts, robberies, murders and other outrages upon the Free-State settlers, and it is not till the people, driven to desperation, take vengeance into their own hands, and commence a like warfare upon this Government armed *ex posse* that the President or his appointees find any occasion for restraining the villainy of their friends and partisans.

All this time, every Free-State man suspected, or even charged with an offence without suspicion, is arrested, confined, and sometimes put in irons and shamefully abused and tortured, while murderers, thieves, robbers, and every kind of criminals, are suffered to go at large, provided always, they belong to the Pro-Slavery or Administration Party; and not only suffered to go at large, but are promoted to or are retained in office under the Government.

Property has been taken by the officer and his posse, and when application was made for it to the Executive, the applicant was tauntingly asked "Why he gave it up?" and told that the officer had no right to take it, &c., yet if any man attempts to protect his person or property from these officials and their partisans, he is at once charged with treason; and, as Gov. SHANNON is reported to have said, "*If charged, must be tried, and if tried, convicted, and if convicted, hung.*"

Such, in brief, is the Government forced upon the people of Kansas at this time, and indorsed by the President, and upheld by all the power of this mighty nation. The wrongs of 1775 and '6 imposed upon our forefathers by the British Crown were rights—yea, unmerited favors and privileges—compared with the tyranny practiced upon the people of Kansas. But the above is not all; deprived of a Government of their own—a foreign Government forced upon them that they could not recognize without forfeiting their manhood—oppressed beyond endurance by Federal tyranny—the people of Kansas, in imitation of several other new States, by their delegates in Convention assembled, without reference to party distinctions, drafted a State Constitution, which was approved by the people at the ballot-box. An attempt was made to organize a State Government. A Legislature and State officers were chosen, and on the 4th of March the Legislature met, chose two United States Senators, memorialized Congress, appointed Committees to prepare laws for the completion of the State organization, and adjourned till the 4th day of July. In the meantime, their application for admission into the Union as one of the States of the Confederacy was made, and a memorial presented to Congress. In the Senate of the United States their memorial was rejected, and their Senator grossly insulted, and the people of Kansas taunted, jeered and abused as if they were a set of pirates or banditti unworthy of respect or protection.

The organ of the Administration also omitted no opportunity to libel and denounce the real settlers of Kansas, and to apologize for or justify the barbarities practiced upon them by the people of Missouri.

The 4th of July came, and the Representatives met for the purpose of exculpating their Senator from the gross charges made against him on the floor of the Senate, and also of memorializing Congress relative to the inhuman barbarities practiced upon this people by the President of the United States and his accomplices, as well as to complete the State organization preparatory to our admission into the Union, as Michigan, California, Arkansas, and other States had done before. For this proceeding there is a Constitutional sanction; for that instrument (not yet, however, extended over Kansas) declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or the press, or the *right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*"

While attempting to assemble in strict accordance with this provision, a large military force with artillery and all the paraphernalia of war, rushes upon them, with cannon loaded and torch in hand, and disperses them. The apology for this unheard of outrage upon the Constitutional rights of the people is found in a proclamation of the acting Territorial Governor, in which he says "that such assemblage was in violation of the Act of Congress organizing the Territory, and of the laws adopted in pursuance thereof."

If there is anything in the organic act, either directly or indirectly, forbidding such an assemblage, I am unable, after careful perusal, to find it; and, if it can be found, it is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which ought to be extended over Kansas. As for "the laws adopted in pursuance thereof," none *have* been adopted by a Legislature chosen by the people of the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Congress. As for the acts of a body elected by people of Missouri, calling themselves a Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which authorize "abridging the freedom of speech or the press" or the right of the people "peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances," which authorize the destruction of printing presses, hotels and private dwellings, the plundering of the people of their horses, cattle and other property; the sacking and *robbing of towns and their citizens*; the *murder* of political opponents with impunity; the "quartering of soldiers in time of peace in houses without the consent of the owner;" the infringement of the "right of the people to keep and bear arms;" the violation of the right of the people to be "secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;" the issuing of warrants without "probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation;" the requiring of "excessive bail," the indictment of persons for high crimes for the sole purpose of persecution, or of depriving them of their liberty and lives; these, and such as these, who can dignify by the name "of laws adopted in pursuance thereof?" While such things are done in Kansas and law-abiding citizens are obliged to flee to escape death from the Government's tools and partisans, the Missouri River and the public highways leading to the Territory are blockaded by pirates and robbers, who plunder Free-State men and drive them back from whence they came. They steal and rob in the name of the Governor of the Territory of Kansas, and hold the plunder subject to his order. The President of the United States looks on unmoved, and witnesses outrages which, were they perpetrated by a foreign power, would involve the nation in a war of revenge at once. Even the Governors of other States permit their citizens to be robbed of all their [illegible] rights and neglect their protection, [illegible] few hundred desperadoes in the State of Missouri have defied and overthrown, with the countenance of the President, the power of 25,000,000 of people, including the National and State Governments.

They have made the Constitution a dead letter, and the name of Republicanism a reproach; yet the people are unmoved, except to pass occasionally a resolution of indignation, and the President looks complacently on. All this, and more, has been brought about or permitted, directly or indirectly, by the President of the United States, and his appointees; and a once large and respectable party has, by resolution and otherwise, at a late Convention in Cincinnati, indorsed it, and the nominee of that Convention, once an honorable man, has offered himself with alacrity as the representative and embodiment of this system of outrage, rapine and murder. Under such circumstances can I, or any American citizen who loves his country and hates tyranny, be expected to hold my peace?

No! All the threats of all the officials of the Administration, that unless I keep silence, I shall be "hung," on the false charge of treason, cannot prevent me from uttering my views and belief respecting their conduct. I may lose my life upon the gallows, as perjury in Kansas is cheap, packed Juries common, and Constitutional rights unknown; but persecution will be very apt to stop at the gallows; and there may be a place beyond "where the wicked cease from troubling," and where there may be leisure to settle accounts with this Administration and its abettors.

Such, dear Sir, are my views touching the state of affairs in Kansas; and that you might more fully understand me, I have thought proper to state them to you; and, as I see no impropriety in permitting my friends in the State to know them, I shall forward a copy of this for perusal. With high esteem for you personally,

I am, very respectfully, yours, C. ROBINSON.

We, the undersigned, concur in the foregoing statement fully, and indorse the same.

GEO. W. SMITH,
GAINS JENKINS,
JOHN BROWN, JR.
HENRY H. WILLIAMS,
GEO. W. DEITZLER.

The Keating Murder—Second Trial of Herbert.

Upon the conclusion of the testimony in the second trial of HERBERT, Mr. BRADLEY, his counsel, rose and made a proposition to submit the case to the Jury without argument.

Mr. KEY replied that they would argue it.

Mr. BRADLEY asked the Court to instruct the Jury, in substance, as on the former trial, with an additional section.

Mr. WALKER read the former instructions, and gave a verbal description of an additional section, based on evidence of good character, which he announced his intention of reducing to writing and offering to-day.

Mr. PRESTON spoke of the large mass of conflicting evidence, and for the necessity of opportunity to examine this evidence and see what weight it should bear. It was no more than justice to the Government and the accused that it should be gravely and properly considered.

Mr. BRADLEY followed, contending with much earnestness for a speedy trial. It was the first time he had known Government to insist upon arguing the case before the Jury when the prisoner himself relinquished that right. He spoke of the hardship upon the prisoner of being confined this hot weather in a jail already indicted by the Grand Jury, and contended that there was no material new evidence adduced to vary the points of law set down already.

Mr. KEY replied, contending that no injustice to the prisoner was designed by asking an adjournment. It was now the usual time to adjourn. In regard to the proposition to let the case go to the Jury without argument, he could not say what had come within the knowledge of Mr. BRADLEY, but the Court was aware that it has repeatedly happened that the United States has insisted upon arguing a case before the Jury. He proceeded to comment upon what he designated as the "rocket-like instructions," which, at the last trial, had been sent up to the Court before he (the District-Attorney) had a chance even to read them. These instructions had not been submitted at the proper time, viz.: at the close of the evidence, but had been offered after the closing arguments and just as the case was going to the Jury. He expressed the opinion that these instructions would now be modified by the Court.

Mr. PRESTON rose and warmly repudiated any desire to gratify morbid feeling outside of the building, as attributed. He was not here for the purpose of pandering to public clamor, a disposition he utterly despised. It has always been the boast of the profession to act upon the motto: *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*

Mr. RATCLIFFE contended that the principles in these instructions have been settled over and over again in these Courts. The instructions are the A B C of the law and never objected to until resisted from a distance.

The Court expressed its willingness to sit longer, but thought it best to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-day; and he was the more willing to do this as the arguments asked to be addressed to the Court were in opposition to the decision of the Court.

SEVENTH DAY.

Shortly after the opening of the Court to-day Mr. KEY submitted to the Court a set of propositions, as follows:

First—If, from the evidence, the Jury believe that, on the day mentioned in the indictment, PHILEMON T. HERBERT, the accused, armed with a pistol or pistols, entered the breakfast-room of Willard's Hotel, and then and there, without provocation, made use of language and acted in a manner ordinarily indicative of a wicked, depraved and malignant spirit; and, within said room, shortly after the use of said language, and the doing of said acts, by means of the pistol or pistols aforesaid, shot to death THOMAS KEATING, who was then and there unarmed, and in the lawful discharge of his duty, such shooting and killing is, in judgment of law, murder.

Second—If, from the evidence, the Jury believe that, on the day mentioned in the indictment, PHILEMON T. HERBERT, the accused, being a guest or boarder at Willard's Hotel, entered the breakfast-room of said hotel for the purpose of obtaining his breakfast; and that, having in a proper and lawful manner ordered said breakfast, the servant to whom he gave said order declined to comply therewith, unnecessarily delayed the execution thereof, or by insolence of manner, words or gestures insulted or provoked said HERBERT; and that, upon such insult or provocation, suddenly, in heat of blood, and under the influence of mere passion, by means of a pistol or pistols, which he casually had about his person, said HERBERT shot to death a certain THOMAS KEATING, who then and there, in the opinion of said HERBERT, took part in the insult and provocation aforesaid, and by words and actions manifested a disposition to commit an assault and battery on said HERBERT, such shooting and killing is, in the judgment of law, manslaughter.

Third—If the Jury believe from the evidence that the prisoner at the bar made an assault and battery upon the deceased, and the brother of deceased, PATRICK KEATING, interfered to pacify the prisoner, and to protect the deceased from said assault, and that the prisoner then advanced upon the said PATRICK KEATING with a chair and a loaded pistol, whereupon the said PATRICK KEATING seized the said pistol and endeavored to wrench it from the grasp of the prisoner, and that deceased then came to the assistance of the said PATRICK KEATING, and that the deceased and PATRICK KEATING, and one GARDINER, a friend of the prisoner, then became engaged in a conflict and struggle, and that the said parties thus engaged were separated by one DAVIDSON, and that the said PATRICK KEATING fled, and that the prisoner then seized the deceased by the collar of his coat or jacket, and shot him with the said pistol, which caused his death, then, in the absence of premeditation and malice, the prisoner is guilty of manslaughter.

Fourth—If the Jury believe, from the evidence, that the prisoner first assaulted the deceased with a deadly weapon, and the brother of the deceased, PATRICK KEATING, interfered to protect the deceased, and the prisoner then advanced upon said PATRICK KEATING with a deadly weapon, whereupon the said PATRICK KEATING seized the deadly weapon and endeavored to wrench it from the grasp of the prisoner, and that the deceased then came to the assistance of the said PATRICK KEATING, and that the deceased and PATRICK KEATING, and one GARDINER, and the prisoner then became engaged in a conflict and struggle, and that the prisoner then used the deadly weapon [illegible] the person of the deceased, [illegible] his death, then in the absence of premeditation and malice, it is manslaughter, notwithstanding the Jury may believe from the evidence that the prisoner had reasonable grounds to apprehend great bodily injury.

Fifth—If the Jury believe, from the evidence that the prisoner, [illegible], could have retreated without endangering his life, or without receiving great bodily injury by so doing, and did not retreat, but pressed on the attack, and took the life of the deceased—then in the absence of premeditation and malice, he is guilty of manslaughter.

Sixth—If, from the evidence the Jury believe that on the day mentioned in the indictment PHILEMON T. HERBERT, the accused, being a guest or boarder at Willard's Hotel in the room referred to in the evidence in this cause, made an assault upon THOMAS KEATING with a loaded pistol, and that out of said assault arose an affray, in which affray the said accused shot to death the said THOMAS KEATING—that then the accused is not justifiable under the law in making the plea of self-defence.

Some discussion ensued between Messrs. KEY and BRADLEY, as to which side had the right of closing the argument upon these instructions.

The Court thought it made no difference which side closed the argument, as the Court was not likely to be influenced merely by the last word in the controversy.

The Republicanism of Henry Clay.

The Republican Platform is a Henry Clay Platform. In proof of this proposition, we select the following passages from COLTON's "Last Seven Years of the Life of HENRY CLAY:"

"Sir," said Mr. CLAY, "I have said that I never could vote for it, and I repeat that I never can and never will vote for it; and no earthly power shall ever make me vote to plant Slavery where Slavery does not exist."—Page 338.

"And now, Sir," said Mr. CLAY on another occasion, "coming from a slave State as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to say, that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure, for the introduction of Slavery, where it had not before existed, either South or North of that line," [the line of 36° 30′.]—Page 355.

"I shall not enlarge," said Mr. CLAY, "on the opinion which I have already announced to the Senate as being held by me, [to wit: that Slavery had been abolished in Mexico, and consequently did not exist in the territory acquired from Mexico by the United States.] My opinion of the law of Mexico, in all the variety of forms in which legislation can take place—that is to say, by the edict of a Dictator, by the Constitution of the people of Mexico, and by the act of the legislative authority of Mexico—by all these modes of legislation, my opinion is, that Slavery has been abolished there."—Page 364. Again: "I cannot agree to an amendment [of the Territorial bill for New-Mexico] which, *as point of fact*, assumes that Slavery has an existence there at this time, and which assumes, *in point of law*, that, under the Constitution of the United States, there is a right to carry slaves there. I cannot vote for either proposition."—Page 370. Again: "Why," said Mr. CLAY, "these United States consist of thirty States. In fifteen of them there is Slavery, and in fifteen of them Slavery does not exist. Well, how can it be argued that the fifteen Slave States, by the operation of the Constitution of the United States, carry into the ceded Territory their institutions of Slavery, any more than it can be argued, on the other side, that, by the operation of the same Constitution, the fifteen Free States carry into the ceded Territory the principle of Freedom? * * Can you come to any other conclusion than that which I understand to be the conclusion of the public law of the world, of reason, and of justice, that the statutes of law, as it existed in the moment of conquest or acquisition, remains until it is altered by the conquering or acquiring power?"—Page 188. Again: "There are gentlemen," said Mr. CLAY, "who maintain that, by virtue of the Constitution, the right to carry slaves south of that line [36° 30′] already exists. If I had not heard that opinion avowed, I should have regarded it as one of the most extraordinary assumptions and the most indefensible position that was ever taken by man. The Constitution neither created nor does it continue Slavery. Slavery existed independent of the Constitution, and antecedent to the Constitution; and it was dependent not upon the will of Congress, but upon the laws of the respective States. The Constitution is silent and passive upon the subject of the institution of Slavery; or, rather, it deals with the fact as it exists in the States, without having created it, or continued it, or being responsible for it in the slightest degree. * * If slaves are voluntarily carried into such a jurisdiction, [where Slavery does not exist,] *their chains instantly drop off, and they become free, emancipated, liberated from their bondage.* * * If the Constitution possesses the paramount authority attributed to it, [that is, to protect Slavery in the Territories,] the laws even of the Free States of the Union would yield to that paramount authority. * * You cannot put your finger on the part of the Constitution which conveys the right or the power to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union to any Territory of the United States."—Page 175. Again: "I cannot agree that, under the Constitution of the United States, there is a right to carry slaves into New-Mexico."—Page 190. Again: "And now, Sir, for the first time after the three great acquisitions of Texas, Florida and Louisiana, have been made and have redounded to the benefit of the South—now, for the first time, when three Territories [California, Utah and New-Mexico,] are attempted to be introduced without the institution of Slavery, I put it to the hearts of my countrymen of the South, if it is right to press matters to the disastrous consequences which have been indicated no longer ago than this very morning—even extending to a dissolution of the Union? Mr. President, I cannot believe it."—Page 342.

Once more: "According to the Southern doctrine," said Mr. CLAY, "Congress has no power to intervene upon the subject of Slavery. How, then, can Congress repeal laws which have abolished Slavery, and which create an obstruction to the transportation of slaves into the Territories? If Congress can repeal existing laws, prohibiting Slavery, (such as the Missouri Compromise of 1820,) will not Congress enact laws, authorizing the introduction of Slavery, or, if Slavery was existing there, of abolishing Slavery? If that is so, the great principle of non-intervention seems to me to be as clearly violated in attempts to repeal local laws, (on this subject, such as the repeal of the Compromise of 1820,) as by introducing or prohibiting Slavery."—Page 387.

We might go on multiplying citations of this kind from the same work, for they are numerous, and given in diversified forms from the great debate on the Compromise of 1850, from which the above are taken. But these are enough to establish our proposition, *that the Republican platform is a Henry Clay platform.*

A Romantic Story Spoiled.

From the Pennsylvanian, July 19.

The Boston *Post* of the 16th July, 1856, contains a statement which that journal copies from advanced sheets of the forthcoming number of *Harper's Magazine* for August, purporting to be an account of Mr. BUCHANAN in the days of his early manhood, including certain allusions to matters of an entirely private nature. We have read the story as copied by the able editors of the *Post* from *Harper's Magazine*, and we assure them that it is the *grossest and most baseless fabrication*. Both themselves and the editor of *Harper's Magazine* have been imposed upon. There never was a more unfounded romance. We forbear pointing out egregious blunders where *all is distorted and wrong*; and have only to express the hope that in reference to subjects which are *necessarily no part of the public concern*, and the discussion of which cannot by any possibility affect the existing relations of Mr. BUCHANAN to his countrymen, there will be that manly *forbearance* which even the most unscrupulous opponent cannot always overlook. There is nothing in the period of Mr. BUCHANAN's life to which *Harper's Magazine* alludes which would give such an opponent an advantage if it were made known; and of course there can be nothing in its discussion agreeable to our friends.

From the Boston Post.

The pages of *Harper's Magazine* containing the article above referred to were forwarded to us, accompanied by a private note, expressing a desire that their contents should be copied into the *Post*. To oblige the writer, whom we knew to be an honorable man, and *friendly to Mr. BUCHANAN*, we readily yielded to his request without any intimation of the propriety of the act, and can only say now that we regret we were drawn into any participation in the affair. The observations of the *Pennsylvanian* in relation to the public promulgation of private and delicate events in personal history are just, and should serve as an admonition against a course too much indulged in.

[illegible]

[illegible] Poems of Sentiment.

[illegible] A Treatise, of Boston, well known by his [illegible] that the absorbing interest of political reading [illegible] with Humboldt, numerous new works by Kingsley, Mayne Reid, and Charlotte Bronte—new poems by Professor Aytoun, Governess Fanshawe, and R. H. Dimsdale; and new editions (in some instances re-written) of Bayne's Conversations, Dynamics, Essays, Lemon Hart's Poems, Bonnycastle's Sardinia and Stratford, and Matthew Arnold's Poems. A volume of Additional Copyrights, by Dr. Quincy, that in Household Edition of the Waverley Novels are also in the press.

T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, has commenced a reprint of Dickens' complete works, (we hope he will not omit the American Notes,) in good paper, with beautiful type, and the whole of the original illustrations by Seymour, "Phiz," and Cruikshank. The Pickwick Papers have already appeared, in two volumes, and are at once handsome and cheap.

In a few months, the Appletons will publish, in one volume large 8vo, the whole Poetical Writings of Mrs. Sigourney L. Lewes, of Brooklyn. Of these poems a considerable portion has already been published, viz.: "Records of the Heart," "The Child of the Sea," and "Myths of the Minstrel." Two of these separate volumes has reached a second and the other a third edition. Mrs. Lewes writes poetry with feeling, enthusiasm, taste, and heart. The volume will be attractive in other respects, as it will contain a number of illustrations, (besides a portrait by Elliott,) finely engraved in the line manner, by Dalziel, Richards, Cheney, Huntington, Durand, H. K. Brown, Smiley, Chappell, and others. This beautiful volume, so rich in spoils won from the kindred realms of Poetry and Painting, will appear in November.

Mazzini Brothers are about publishing another of Abbott's Napoleon volumes. It will contain the correspondence between Napoleon and Josephine, during twenty years, (ending only with Josephine's death in 1814,) with numerous illustrations.

Darley's long-promised *Outline Compositions, from Judd's novel of Margaret*, are announced, by Rudd & Carleton, as certainly to appear early in November. There will be thirty of these outlines, well engraved by Konrad Huber, and extracts with a synopsis of the story thus richly illustrated, will form the accompanying and suitable letter-press. The public are well acquainted, from his Rip Van Winkle sketches, with Darley's ability in this peculiarly graceful, though difficult, line of illustration, and run no chance of disappointment in this new exercise of his powers.

HISTORY AND REPOSITORY OF PULPIT ELOQUENCE. By Rev. Henry C. Fish. 2 vols. 8vo. New-York: H. W. Dodd.

The plan of this work is excellent. The leading preachers of all times and countries are brought forward, (living divines are excluded,) in local and chronological order, with biographical and critical notices, the best of their pulpit discourses being appended. In this manner a History of Preaching is compiled, which must be interesting and serviceable to lay readers as well as clerical students. The different pulpits thus introduced are: 1. The Greek and Latin; 2. the English; 3. the German; 4. the Irish; 5. the French; 6. the Scottish; 7. the American; and 8. the Welsh. A historical sketch precedes each of these divisions. For the most part the selections are made with judgment. Among the Irish preachers, however, we doubt whether Archbishop Magee and Thomas St. Lawrence ought not have taken the place here occupied by Dean Kirwan and Charles Wolfe. By his appeals for charitable purposes, Kirwan made a great celebrity; but the manner of his delivery, rather than the matter of his discourse, obtained the success. Wolfe, who died young and a cripple, was never distinguished in the pulpit. His reputation arose from his merit as a lyric poet. On the whole, however, the work is well executed, and may be taken as an important addition to religious literature.

THE MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE. By Henry Mosseley, with additions by D. H. Mahan, U. S. Military Academy. 1 vol. 8vo. First American from second London edition. New-York: Wiley & Halsted.

Mr. Mosseley, Ex-Professor in King's College, London, has condensed into this volume his lectures on "Engineering and Architecture." Fully master of his subject, he treats it with precision and clearness, and his work has taken a high place, as a standard text-book, in the leading educational institutions of England. The present American edition is an improvement on Mr. Mosseley's, inasmuch as the original text is preserved, with the addition, by Professor Mahan, of an appendix, principally consisting of notes taken by himself, while a pupil at the French Military School at Metz, of lectures delivered by General Poncelet, Professor at the Military Academy there, in 1829. The volume, which is handsomely printed, is enriched with numerous illustrations on wood.

The *History of the French Revolution*, so often written, will preserve its world-wide interest as long as the Past, with its thrilling incidents and awful lesson, looms darkly on the horizon of the Future. Often as it has been written, by "all sorts and conditions of men," rarely has a correct and condensed account of it—such as a man might make a pocket-companion of, on a day's lounge in the country—been presented. This desideratum was supplied, a few days ago, by F. A. Mignet, Member of the Institute of France, whose book, containing the concentrated essence of almost countless volumes, relates what occurred in France, from the convocation of the States-General in 1789, to the first downfall of Napoleon, in 1814. A good translation of this, with a very good index, has just been issued in Mr. Bohn's *Standard Library*, a collection of works which may truly be characterized as unique in value and cheapness. The volume contains a well-engraved portrait of Napoleon as Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery in 1792. Mr. Bohn has also brought out, in two volumes, the late Professor Smyth's *Lectures on the History of the French Revolution*, with the author's last corrections, and an additional lecture on the causes of the great events on which he commented. He commences with the reign of Louis XIV., and concludes with the Reign of Terror. There are supplementary lectures on "Dumont" and "America." He expressed some doubts as to the stability of our Constitution—declares that there is no freedom of thought in this country—complains of "the tyranny of the majority"—asserts that lawyers are the American aristocracy—sneers at the "vulgar aspect of the House of Representatives"—regrets the great circulation of our newspapers—and winds up by declaring Washington to be the glory and Washington the pride of our Union. We recommend Mignet & Smyth to be studied, as much for the purpose of comparison as instruction. (New-York: Harper & Co.)

Novel-readers, like the Gleour in *Vathek*, perpetually clamor for "More, more." Among the gifted persons who endeavor to supply this demand is Mrs. Hubback, niece, we believe, to Jane Austen, the eminent English novelist. Scarcely any writer of the present day has given more exquisite sketches of English home-life. In her last work, entitled *The Old Vicarage*, Mrs. Hubback appears to more advantage than in any preceding one. It is evident that her characters are not mere inventions; they live, and breathe, and act like real people, and very real they are. A more charming love-story we have not read for a long time. (New-York: W. P. Fetridge.)

The Economy of Church, Parsonage, and School Architecture, (adapted to small societies and rural districts,) design, estimate, etc., by Charles [illegible] Downing, Architect, and Civil Engineer, author of several popular works. There are a great many well-executed illustrations, consisting of views, plans and details. This book is the production of a practical man, and all persons intending to build a church, parsonage, or school-house, will do well to make himself master of the information here communicated. (Buffalo: Phinney & Co.)

Charles A. Sandoe's *High School Reader*, containing a collection of pieces and extracts, in prose and verse, well adapted for mental improvement as well as rhetorical exercise, among which we recognize very few of the hackneyed specimens which generally figure in such works. The best authors and orators, past and present, have been drawn upon; among the latter we notice Thomas F. Meagher's impressive speech, on conviction at Clonmel, on the question being put why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Here, too, with great propriety, are some splendid extracts from Webster, and other of our great orators, with curious passages from native poets. We notice, to condemn, (as unjust to the author of *Gil Blas*,) separate portions of that amusing story altered into a dramatic form, and spoiled by the process, in order to make an effective dialogue. (New-York: Ivison & Phinney.)

There is a living German author named Mr. Hackländer, characterized by Alison, the historian, as combining the leading features which so entirely elevate Dickens and Bulwer far above all cotemporary novelists. His most celebrated work (called *Europäische Sclavenleben*) has been translated in English, under the title of *Clara, or Slave Life in Europe*. It has been republished here, and is certainly a romance of real life, in which, while no character or incident at all verges on the improbable, the interest is kept up from the first page to the last. Many and various phases of society are exhibited, apparently with truth, and undoubtedly with spirit as well as skill. The whole effect is dramatic—the whole purpose good. It is a sort of European "Uncle Tom." (New-York: Harper & Brothers.)

The States and Territories of the Great West, by Jacob Ferris, contains a vast amount of information on the rise, progress, and present condition of a large portion of our country, fast rising into importance from its fruitful soil, mineral wealth, increasing population, commercial capabilities, and political promise. The author writes of what he has full personal knowledge, and enlivens the dullness of statistics by a cheerful and pleasant narrative style. There is a good map, with numerous engravings, but no index. (New-York: Miller, Orton, & Mulligan.)

Washington Allston wrote a charming Tale, once upon a time, entitled *Monaldi*. Composed in 1822, for a periodical which "died too soon," it was not published until 1841. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, have just re-issued this charming Italian story, which has long been out of print, and a very acceptable book it is. None but a poet-painter could have composed such a tale, deeply imbued with high feeling for Art. The sketches of Italian scenery and manners also show local knowledge, close observation, and picturesque composition. Indeed, Allston painted with words as well as colors.

Forest and Shore, containing several highly interesting "Legends of the Pine-Tree State," by Charles P. Ilsley, is an agreeable book—just the work to carry into the country during the warm weather, and read as you repose "at listless length" beneath the shadow of a mighty tree, and within hearing of the harmonies made by a rippling stream as it rushes over a pebbly bed. (Boston: John P. Jewett.)

A Township Map of Eastern Kansas, by Whitman & Shaale, general land agents at Lawrence, Kansas, is apparently a correct and undoubtedly a well-timed publication. At present, Kansas shows but a thinly-inhabited country—in less than twenty years, the energy and enterprise of our citizens may make it a rich and populous State. (Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co.)

A Study for Young Men is a memoir of Sir T. F. Buxton, "improved" from the biography by his Son. This has been done by Mr. T. Binney, (a dissenting preacher in London,) with the view of "pointing a moral" from the exemplary public and private life of Buxton. (Boston: Crosby Nichols & Co.)

The Fruit Garden, by P. Barry, illustrated with 150 wood-cuts, is a practical treatise on "Horticulture," of such established reputation that it has reached a twelfth edition. It is, indeed, a sort of cyclopedia on the subject it exhausts. (New-York: C. Scribner.)

The Era of Compromises—A New One Proposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Compromise is a great word, and this is a great country for compromises. The only difficulty about them is that they do not last. The Missouri Compromise lasted thirty-five years, and then the acute Cass and the amiable Douglas put on their "forty-million magnifying gas spectacles—as Sam Weller would say—and discovered that it was unconstitutional. In 1850 we had the Fillmore Compromises which were to settle the Slavery question and prevent agitation forever. No one now thinks much of them. A South Carolina genius has sent a communication to the *National Intelligencer*, setting forth his system of Compromise, and it is a sick and funny production. He proposes that every one may take all sorts of property (of course including slaves) into the Territories. His first idea takes for granted what a large majority of the people of the United States deny to be true, namely, that man can have property in man. After there are enough settlers in a Territory to entitle it to a representative in Congress, he proposes that a vote shall be taken, as to whether Slavery shall *continue to exist* or not; for as slaves are to be introduced by the Southern settlers, the vote will not be on the establishment of Slavery, but on the perpetuation of it. At this election none are to vote but *bona fide* settlers. Oh, no; but as to what Mr. Hammersham's idea of a *bona fide* settler is he has kept us in the dark. The Border-Ruffians all maintained that they were *bona fide* settlers in Kansas. Persons living there were to vote; they were there; they were alive; therefore they were voters. And they voted, just as Arnold Douglas meant that they should, when he pushed the Kansas bill through Congress.

The South Carolinian next proposes that free negroes shall be excluded from the Territory; very consistently in one who maintains that Slavery is a fountain of happiness to the slave. It would hurt the feelings of the slaves to see unhappy free negroes around them.

Mr. Hammersham adds, speaking of the negro: "He is the happiest in the moderate servitude of the South, and will be in it but educated for liberty, if he is capable of enjoying it."

This idea of educating men for Liberty by keeping them in Slavery is about as rational as it would be to teach boys to swim by showing them how to make the motions on an ironing-table.

Mr. Hammersham goes on to show where this education can best be afforded: "This education can be only given in the position of a bound servant of the white." How does he know that? Many free negroes in the Northern States are much better educated than the slaves in South Carolina, to whom learning is a forbidden fruit. And he adds that this education "is most effective in sections where the two races are brought in more immediate contact than on the plantations;" and then he adds a little sprinkling of piety, to make his essay go down. Southern friends please [illegible] "It may be that Providence intends to ameliorate the position of the negro in the highest degree consistent with the allotted task as servant of servant, in the position of the West, where the patriarchal and personal tie can be most conveniently discharged."

Mr. Hammersham was born three thousand years too late. The patriarchal life, which included polygamy, is not in very good odor at this day among civilized people, and the cultivation of grain can support twenty times as many people as the raising of human.

As to the task allotted to the negro as "servant of servant," Mr. Hammersham doubtless refers to Noah's curse, after he awoke from his drunken debauch, and cursed his grandson, by mistake, for an offence committed by his son. The descendants of Ham were the Canaanites, whom the children of Israel nearly exterminated, upon their return from their house of bondage in Egypt, and these Canaanites were as white as Mr. Hammersham. This is a great country, and the *National Intelligencer* is a great newspaper.

W. R.

THE GERMANS AND FREEDOM.

Gustav Struve's Address to the Germans.

We translate from the New-York *Staats Demokrat* the following address from the distinguished Gustav Struve to his countrymen in America:

Friends and Countrymen: Since the most remote periods of history men have struggled for Freedom. The nations of antiquity exerted themselves during countless centuries without advancing farther than to the *forms* of Freedom. The masses remained beneath the yoke of Slavery, had no voice in the councils of the people, and were obliged to labor without obtaining remuneration. In the course of the middle ages, the more civilized nations of Europe brought the rights of man so far as the acknowledgment of personal liberty. Turkey is the only European power which permits and shields Slavery by its laws.

The whole civilized world has, with singular unanimity, expressed itself against Slavery. In the War of Independence, all the honored leaders of the people shared the opinions of Europe—the men of the South, Washington and Jefferson, not less than those lofty minds of the North, Thomas Paine and Benjamin Franklin. Slavery was acknowledged to be an evil, and the only question was how long it should be suffered to exist. But the slaveholders of the South, the most cruel and avaricious of all aristocrats in the world, effected it by means of their wealth, obtained by slave labor, and by means of a strong organization, that Slavery became an institution not only equal to Freedom, but in fact preferred before it. The Slaveholders are more influential in the White House than the representatives of the Free States. Since many years all Presidents have thrown the weight of their office into the scale of Slavery, and in Congress the representatives of Freedom were forced to listen to the threat, "We mean to subdue you." The means which the party of the South employed, have become from year to year more revolting. At first they obtained their aims by bribery; when the North resisted they proceeded to open violence, not only in Kansas, but also in Washington, in the halls of the Senate.

The great question of the day is: Will the South carry out its threat to subdue the North, or will the North force back the South within the violated boundaries of Justice?

The question is not "Slavery or Freedom." Alas, the South is yet much too strong, the North far too weak, to make this practicable. The question is merely, shall the South bring the free North under its iron yoke by the same means by which it rules its slaves? Shall freedom of the press, of speech, of assemblage, of election, and every other freedom in regard to the great question of the day be also entirely destroyed at the North, as it already is at the South? Shall, at the North, too, every one who dares to enter the lists for liberty be beaten down by paid bandits? Shall Messrs. Atchison and Stringfellow, with the assistance of the United States troops, introduce Slavery into Nebraska also, and into the other territories of the West? Shall a murderous assault upon a Senator be bought off for $300 in Pennsylvania, also, or in New-York?

Those who have sold themselves to the Slaveholders, or who have too little intelligence to comprehend the state of the Union, to be sure, represent the matter quite differently.

They denounce the party which supports Fremont and Dayton, as Know-Nothings and Temperance men, and speak to you of the white slaves who need your sympathy more than the black. They deny that the extension or limitation of Slavery is at stake, and even attack the person of the Republican Presidential candidate in various ways.

The best proof that the Know-Nothings, as such, have nothing in common with the party represented by Fremont, is, that the Southern members of the Order have separated from the Northern members. In the South we find the Know-Nothings connected with the "Nigger-driving" party, in the North with the party of Freedom, from which it appears that even by themselves the Slavery question is considered of more importance than the purpose of their Order. Otherwise it would never have produced a division in the latter.

Just so it is with the Temperance fanatics. We see them in the ranks at the South and at the North, there working for Slavery, here for Freedom. In fact, the so-called Temperance question has nothing in common with the Presidential election. Neither in the Slavery party nor in the Northern platform is it alluded to. Dear friends, whoever connects the Presidential election with the Temperance question, wishes merely to throw dust in your eyes.

As regards the white slaves, there are, alas, only too many; they are those who, though born free, carry Slavery in their hearts, have sold themselves to the slaveholders, and for base gold advocate their evil cause. To call the free laborer of the North, who has equal rights with the richest citizen, and occupies a worthier position than in any other country of the world—to call him a white slave is a shameless lie which he will not submit to. He will prove at the ballot-box that he is no slave, but as a free man enters the lists for Freedom.

Nor is the next lie any better, that in this election the question does not concern Slavery and Freedom, but that the North only wails itself of the cry to gain votes. The truth is, that Fremont and the Republican Party are endeavoring to make Kansas a free State, while Buchanan and the so-called Democrats are doing their best to make a Slave State of it. The fate of Kansas will certainly be shared by Nebraska, Washington and Oregon. If Kansas becomes a Slave State, the remaining Territories are also lost to Freedom, and the overweight of the slave-power is so great that the aristocrats of the South will soon rule at the North as now they do at home.

It is a further fact that, since the Union existed, the slaveholding South has never as yet stood so directly opposed to the free North as in this election. Mr. Fillmore contends even that the South will not abide by the election should the choice fall upon Fremont and Dayton. Mere plurality of votes cannot be shown. What in all the world but the slave question can bring the two great portions of the Union, divided only as regards this, into such opposition. Do not be deceived, dear friends. In the approaching Presidential election Slavery is the question. To be sure, it is not directly Slavery or Freedom, but the extension or limitation of Slavery.

For the extension of Slavery no opponent of Despotism can vote. For the worst form in which Despotism appears is Slavery. Louis Napoleon and the Austrian Emperor leave their subjects their personal freedom, because they feel they may be by their tyranny. But they do not sell men, women and children in the public market. The slaveholders of the South have indeed threatened that the time would come when they would call the roll of their slaves at the foot of the Bunker Hill monument, but I believe the free men of the North will prevent it.

Let us compare the two opposing Presidential candidates. The most noted deed in the life of Buchanan was the Ostend manifesto, which he signed together with Soulé and Mason—and dropped, without resigning his office, when he was not able to carry out its provisions. The great deed in Fremont's life is the freedom of California and its gold mines. To him we owe it that this State fell neither into the chains of Slavery nor of monopoly. Whom do you prefer? The diplomat of Ostend or the founder of California's freedom and its unmeasurable gold mines?

And now, in conclusion, a word to you, compatriots of the years 1848 or 1849, who, with me, have staked your property and your blood for Freedom beyond the ocean. Show that it was not the excitement of the moment which drove you on to the course of liberty; that you know for what you fought, for which we have fled and the hearts of our dear ones left behind us. The great question of freedom takes different forms in the Old and New World, in all its essentials it is the same. Those who beyond the ocean are the aristocrats, are here the slaveholders—those who would reap but not labor. Which side of ourselves could ever again enter the ranks of Freedom if we had here advocated the extension of Slavery? Every man of Freedom would turn his back upon the advocates of Slavery, as upon a backslider from the cause.

I myself cannot vote, I am no citizen of America and do not intend to become one, because I have made the struggle against the despots of Europe the principal task of my life. But I wished to say to you how I would have voted had I become a citizen, for

Fremont and Dayton!

GUSTAVE STRUVE.

Dover Ferry, N. Y., July 18, 1856.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Espiègle *Bulletin* says the vote of Mississippi at the next Presidential election is estimated at 110,000. The number of enrolled members of the American Party in that State is said to be 60,000, exclusive of sympathizers, who will probably increase the vote for the Americans on election to 80,000.

A vote taken among the passengers on board the *Morning Star* during a recent trip from St. Joseph to St. Louis, was attended with the following result: for Fremont, 54; for Fillmore, 16; for Buchanan, 2.

If Fremont be a Catholic, as the opponents unscrupulously assert, why do all the Catholic presses so violently oppose him?

The *Saturday Daily Advertiser* states as a fact a prominent Know-Nothing of that city was heard to say to another Know-Nothing a few days since that, "we (the Fillmore Americans) must drop Fillmore, and go in for Buchanan, for if we don't Fremont must carry this State by a large majority." Reasoning like Mr. Fillmore's chances for this State wholly out of the question," adds the *Advertiser*, "they are ready and willing to drop their candidate and go in for any man that is at all available, for the purpose, if possible, of preventing the election of a man who is pledged to Freedom."

It is a noticeable fact that everywhere the *machanics* go for Fremont. A vote was recently taken among the attaches and employes of the Ohio Tool Company, of Columbus, with the following result: Fremont 33; Buchanan 11; Fillmore 4.

The following is from the *Albany Evening Transcript*:

"We understand, from undoubted authority, that a Convention of 'Young America' is projected, to be held some time prior to the November election, and that the initiatory steps have been taken to carry into effect the movement for such an assemblage. Gentlemen are now engaged in arranging the preliminaries, and, from what we learn, we presume that it will call together a very large representation of the young men of the State. The object of this gathering is to give expression to the sentiments of 'Young America' with reference to the approaching political campaign, and to declare their preference for such candidate as they may consider most suitable to receive their support."

Among the meetings which have been organized under the direction of the Buchanan State Executive Committee is one for Toledo, on the 24th of September, of all who desire to secure Slavery in Kansas.

The Pro-Slavery Germans of Toledo held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, but it was feeble, both in numbers and character. Here, as elsewhere, the great majority of the German population advocate the cause of Freedom and Fremont.

A number of the ladies of Fall River have organized themselves into an association, which they style the "Jessie Circle."

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was, at latest accounts, in Louisville, Ky.

President Fillmore is at the Montcalm House, Suspension Bridge, on a visit to the Falls.

The Fremont men of New-Haven have organized themselves into an association, under the title of "The Pathfinders."

The *Free Press* is the title of a new paper just issued in Rochester for Fremont, and representing the Radical Democracy. It raises no flag, saving and excepting the call of the Radical Democratic State Convention.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, of Wednesday, says:

"Some gentlemen of our acquaintance, thinking that we had an estimate of the political opinion of our city as could be obtained without the gift of the block, bounded by Washington, Seneca and Main streets, inasmuch as in that block there are one Fremont and three Buchanan papers, yesterday took a canvass of the votes of those belonging exclusively to the block and entitled to the franchise privilege. The vote taken was confined to the first stories, with the exception of the printing offices. The result was:

Fillmore	129	Fremont	43
Buchanan	34	Gerrit Smith	1
Doubtful			13

Hon. Joseph Knox, of Illinois, a leading lawyer of that State, and a Pierce elector in 1852—always a Democrat—addressed a Fremont meeting at Rock Island, and came out flat-footed for the Pathfinder.

From votes taken on different trains and at different localities on the New-York and Erie Railroad on Tuesday, we give the following aggregate: Fremont, 138; Fillmore, 49; Buchanan, 25; Undecided, 7.

Mass Fremont Conventions are to be held at Dayton, Fremont, Zanesville, Chillicothe and Massillon, Ohio, during the month of August. These Conventions, however, are not intended to interfere with the series of mass meetings in *every county in Ohio*, which are now being arranged, and which will in due time be announced.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Northern Indiana:

"I think this State will turn up *all right*. Our last election was Democratic, it is true, but it was only for County officers where such a great national issue as that of Slavery had little if any influence. Even State officers and legislators are only elected once in two years in Indiana. This year there was no session at all, and no election excitement. But the Republican cause has stirred the people up, and they are beginning to talk and work in earnest. In our town I only know of two Buchanan men, and they are isolated individuals with no influence. Even our Postmaster, who had been supposed to be an Administration man, though he never said much, now comes out strong for Fremont, and indignantly tears up all electioneering circulars which come in numbers directed to him. Last night we had our first political meeting here; it was crowded and the audience responded enthusiastically to denunciations of *all* parties and glorifications of one side. In most of the neighboring towns large and influential Fremont Clubs have been formed."

The Sunday School attached to the Seventh-street M. E. Church had an excursion to Flushing yesterday, at which there were 54 legal voters, not one of which would vote for a Catholic to fill the Presidential Chair. Upon a vote, there were for Fremont 34, for Fillmore 9, for Buchanan 6, undecided 9. Total 54.

Rhode Island—Letter from John Whipple.

Providence, Friday, July 18, 1856.

Dear Sir: I was in Providence yesterday, or rather the day before, and intended to have seen you, but very numerous little orders to attend to occupied my whole day. I cannot comply with your urgent and flattering request for numerous reasons. *I am with you heart and soul for Fremont.* I know the man. Whatever he does he gives his whole energies to, because he gives his whole heart to. It is a good heart, and his indorser (as you might call it at Bank) is a resolution which no danger can appal, and no temptation can seduce. Poll the entire population of the whole country and you could not come nearer to my model for a President. With the energy of Gen. Jackson he unites the purity and firmness of Washington. He is my man all over, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. If I could I would appear among you with my feeble testimony. But for reasons which I will give you at another time, and which I am sure will satisfy you, I cannot be with you.

With great respect, very truly your friend,

JOHN WHIPPLE.

Wm. S. Fayne, Esq.

Col. Fremont's Catholicism.

From the Boston Morning, July 21.

Up to the nomination of Col. Fremont for the Presidency, no man had ever heard that he was a Catholic. He had acquired a reputation over the whole civilized world, and his name had become familiar in every town and hamlet in the country, and no one had ever heard a breath of his being a Catholic. He became a member of the French Episcopal Church at the age of sixteen, and has ever since been an active and regular attendant of that denomination. His children have all been baptized in the Church of Epiphany, at Washington, as is proved beyond all dispute by the certificate of Rev. Mr. Pugnin, Rector of that Church, the first in 1846, and the last in 1850. But the moment he is selected as a candidate for President, Col. Fremont, his family, his friends and his enemies are suddenly astonished with a story that he is a Catholic. There was no evidence to prove the story, and the baldness of the fraud, as well as the badness of the method, was too much to deceive any one. Suddenly, an obscure Alderman by the name of Pyfrick, appears as a witness, and gives a pretended conversation between the colonel, took place at Brown's Hotel, Washington, after having seen Colonel Fremont in the Catholic Church in this city, and witnessed his *crossing the water* at the sacrament. The story was necessarily false, as every intelligent person knows, this "conversation" alleged to have been pressed into details, in regard to which he, and he truly convicted himself most conclusively. His testimony is all that the New-York Express has relied upon to establish its charge. And to sum the conversation which Mr. Pyfrick with Col. Fremont, at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, relative to Fremont's religion, he stated in the New-York Express, took place in the latter part of January, or the first part of February, 1856, as he (Pyfrick) went to Washington the first part of January, 1856, remained there about six weeks, and returned home to New-York before the middle of February of that year.

On looking over the files of the New-York Express [illegible] "Fremont and family. The Colonel is now quite up in a trace to history of his ancestors which he has traced back to the year 1600." The same paper, of the date of March 6, 1856, says: "Fremont and family are stopping at Brown's Hotel." Mr. Fillmore and Mr. R. R. Fillmore and Col. J. C. Fremont and family are in the living house, room in the Senate Chamber, to-day, from Washington." The same paper further says, of the date of March 10, 1856: "Congress called to the assembly of Rev. Mr. Ives and Col. J. C. Fremont and family."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The following is a translation of the ordinance by which the Christian soldiers in the East are permitted to follow their religion, secure from persecution: "We commend all general officers, colonels and other heads of these corps in our army which are Christian soldiers, to take care that they may observe their religion in perfect freedom. It is therefore our order that every Sunday, and every day celebrated as a religious festival according to their rites, the Christian soldiers shall be marched in a body, and without arms, to their respective churches, accompanied by officers, who at the close of their religious exercises will bring them back to their corps."

A letter from St. Petersburg of 20th June, says: Since the opening of the navigation our port is crowded with vessels; never have such numbers been seen here before. The custom officers are overwhelmed with business. Up to the 25th June there had been 974 arrivals at Cronstadt, and 288 departures. Yesterday the arrivals had been increased to more than a thousand. At Riga the arrivals were 885 up to June 19, and the departures 445. *The inland commerce is not less active.*

The Cologne *Gazette* is responsible for the following story: "When Palmer was condemned, the Sardinian Ambassador telegraphed to Turin, 'Palmer, condemned to death, will be hanged at Engeley.' The official at Turin wrote for 'Palm.' (abridged for 'Palmer') 'Palmerston,' and sent it as an official dispatch to the Minister Cavour. The latter, having smiled on reading it, left it open on his desk, and in a few minutes the report went like wildfire through Turin that the English had hanged their Prime Minister."

Prince Gortschakoff, the Governor of Poland, has sent a circular to the local authorities ordering them to allow all persons who fled abroad to escape military service to return home without punishment, when they are to be recommended to occupy themselves in agricultural or manufacturing labor. It is stated that several refugees, taking advantage of the promise of the circular, have returned to their homes.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* revives the report of an intended royal visit to Ireland this season. "A correspondent," says the *Freeman*, "informs us that a number of workmen have left Dublin for Killarney, to make certain improvements in Kenmare House, the seat of the Earl of Kenmare, preparatory to a visit from her Majesty to that celebrated locality."

Swedish papers state the number of ships taken by the enemy during the late war, to have amounted to 89, with an aggregate of 10,028 tons. Of these vessels, 12 belonged to Ulesborg, 11 to Bimhestad, 10 to Waas, 9 to Nystadt, 9 to Helsingfors, 7 to Christinestad, 7 to Bjorneborg, 7 to Abo, 5 to Raumo, 4 to Gamla-Carleby, 3 to Jacobstadt, 2 to Borga, 2 to Ny-Carleby, and 1 to Lovisa.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Lord Mayor of London has remitted to the Prefect of the Seine a fourth sum of 100,000f. on account of the English subscription for the victims of the inundation, which now amounts to more than 600,000f., and that without including the towns that have placed themselves in direct communication with the French authorities.

The *Correspondence Italienne* of Turin, in giving an account of the general state of Italy, states that the debates of the Piedmontese Parliament in reference to the Paris Conferences have been printed in a small volume, and widely circulated all over the Peninsula, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent its introduction.

The King of Naples is just now at Porto d'Anzio with his family, on a visit to the Pope. It appears that both these sovereigns are agreed on the course to be pursued in regard to the remonstrances of the Western Powers, and that they have determined to make no concessions in consequence of those demands.

Letters from Archangel state that the north wind, which had been blowing for some time into the harbor, has accumulated there gigantic masses of ice, literally high as hills, all brought from Polar seas. These immense blocks had changed for some time the Summer into Winter, and seriously impeded the navigation.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* publishes what it represents to be an official account of the deaths in the French army during the Eastern war. The account says that from the 1st of May, 1854, to the 30th of March, 1856, the number of deaths in the East was 62,492 officers and men; and in the Baltic, 1,959.

The Piedmontese army of the East attained a maximum of 17,584 men. Up to October 31, 1855, it lost 1,682 men, of whom 1,211 died of cholera, 170 of typhus fever, and 251 from wounds and other causes. In this number there were 56 officers, 1,563 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 18 belonging to the commissariat.

The *Moniteur* says: "Several French journals in France, as well as abroad, are trying to accredit a statement that the Emperor is about immediately to go to Arenenberg, and to Bregenz, to meet the Emperor of Austria. This statement has no foundation whatever."

The harvest has commenced in the South of France, and, wherever the crops have not suffered from inundations, the produce is abundant and excellent. Fine weather has been most favorable to the vines. Spirits rising, owing to the scanty supply.

There is a talk of a grand French naval review at Toulon, in the presence of the Emperor, to which, it is said, the Kings of Sardinia and Greece and some other sovereign princes have been invited.

At Milan bodies of cavalry and artillery had traversed that city and moved in the direction of Lodi and Cremona. It was thought that a revolutionary outbreak had occurred, but the movement of troops suddenly ceased.

A letter from Beyrout in the *Journal de Constantinople* says: "The rain, in driving down the snow from the mountains, has brought to Tripoli, in Syria, a large mass of serpents and other reptiles."

The Russian Minister of Marine has been buying immense numbers of revolvers, which the officers of the navy are compelled to take at cost price, afterwards to be deducted from their pay.

The formal opening of the Conference for the organization of the Principalities is fixed for the 15th July. It is stated that the seat of the Conference will be Constantinople.

It is stated on very good authority, that the efforts of Austria to organize a political league of all the States of Italy, except Piedmont, have failed.

It is stated in well-informed circles in Vienna that the Emperor of Austria will grant a further amnesty on the occasion of the Emperor's accession.

A letter from Warsaw in the *Deutschland* says that the great hopes which had been entertained in Poland respecting the change of the Government system are rapidly vanishing away.

On the 7th of July a man threw himself from the top of the triumphal arch of the Etoile, in Paris, and was killed on the spot. His body was taken to the Morgue.

Letters from Vienna announce that the American Cabinet is ready to offer the French Government every suitable reparation for the murder of the French soldier at Glungezer.

The Austrian papers are giving great importance to the tour of Count Walewski through Germany.

Mr. Wm. Sarsfield O'Donnell arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on the 9th. He appeared in excellent health.

The approaching conference between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria was thought to foretode no good to Italy.

A dispatch from Madrid, of the 9th of July, announces that all fears of further disturbances had been entirely dissipated.

The Governor-General of Siberia has arrived in Paris, to take advice on the best mode of working the gold mines of Siberia.

At Seville, Spain, people have been dying of cholera at the rate of 100 per day. The epidemic, however, was not extending beyond Seville.

The Paris *Moniteur* is publishing Mr. Thackeray's *Book of Snobs*.

M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, died suddenly at Ems.

[illegible]

Our Immigrants.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Much is said by many against our foreign population—but is it known what their true character is, and what they are weekly bringing into the country? I was, this morning, at the Castle Garden and had access to the books, where the names of the immigrants are recorded, and the amounts they brought into the country. On a very few pages I noticed the names of Germans recently arrived, with the following sums:—(I give you the sums without the names.)—one family of 10 with $25,000, another having $1,000, another, $1,200; another, a family of four, $6,000; six parties, bound to Chicago, with $9,000, $2,000, $1,200, $700, $1,000, $2,000; a Prussian with $4,000; another German with $6,000; another with $5,000. On one page all are $100 and under, excepting one, who had $4,823. On the next page one with $4,000. Surely, these are neither jail-birds nor town paupers. Why should not Mr. Fillmore bid them welcome?

A German.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Windsor *Herald* states that last Saturday night, when the eastward bound train on the Great Western Railway, was near to Thamesville, about sixty miles from Windsor, two shots were fired at the engine driver, but fortunately missed the object in both instances. The driver stated it was the third he has, on any occasion, given offence to, in one way, but it is supposed there are four kind of traits were killed two or three days previously, near the same spot, the shooting may have arisen from that circumstance.

Several destructive fires are now raging in the country, and especially between Buffalo and Rochester. The Buffalo *Express* learns from gentlemen who came over the Central Road on Wednesday, that fires are burning in several places, and that between this city and Batavia, are some places where the heat and smoke were intolerable. Houses are endangered, standing crops destroyed, and valuable timber reduced to ashes.

Hon. Hamilton Merritt, an influential member of the Provincial Parliament, and a distinguished advocate of Canadian improvements, was in Oswego lately, to secure interest for a Railway between Port Colborne and Lake Erie, along the line of the Welland Canal to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, which will connect the two lakes in a distance of 24 miles.

The Quebec papers give glowing accounts of the reception in that city of the 17th British regiment of Infantry, which arrived on the 3[illegible] from the Crimea. Having disembarked from the transport Fulton, they were received with a "[illegible]" of delight and affection by the pretty girls of Quebec, who have missed their sadly during the Crimean war.

John and Mary Williams, husband and wife, were arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday, on the charge of inhuman treatment to their daughter. They are also charged with feeding her to drink liquor until she became intoxicated, and then making her the victim of the basest of purposes. She is only 15 years of age. They were both committed.

The Toronto *Colonist* learns that a violent row occurred in Guelph, on the anniversary of the battle of Boyne. A party of Orangemen passed through the place, were attacked by some parties and hurtled in light manner. Firearms were freely used and many persons were more or less injured, the mob was finally dispersed by a company of riflemen.

Mickey Free, the pedestrian, is to walk in Newark, on a plank, 100 feet, without sides or railing, or combs of the floor or ground. The plank is to be 40 feet long, 3 feet broad and 5 feet from the ground. It is the opinion that he will accomplish the task, and it is stated that the attention of the town was armed only with a sharpening pole, a stick eight or ten feet in length, with a knife blade in one end. The bear made at him with mouth wide open, when the lad thrust the knife end down the bear's throat, killing him almost instantly."

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] for ONE SHILLING a week. Single [illegible] Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a [illegible]

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] at one, and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent to [illegible] at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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Publication Office, Nos. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE OUR AGENTS. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the bill authorizing the protection of citizens of the United States, who may discover guano deposits was passed. A synopsis of its provisions will be found in the report of the regular proceedings. Various Harbor Improvement bills were discussed and passed. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. BARBOUR moved to amend the clause appropriating $8,375,000 for the pay of the Army, by adding a disapproval of the code of alleged laws of Kansas, and the manner in which they are enforced, declaring that until they shall be confirmed by Congress, no part of the Federal military forces shall be employed for their enforcement. After a lengthy and animated debate on this proposition, Mr. STANTON moved an amendment declaring the laws of Kansas null and void. This amendment was agreed to by a vote of 67 against 56, and then Mr. BARBOUR's proposition, thus amended, was adopted by 72 against 57. The House has yet to vote on the bill. A resolution was reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. REEDER entitled to the seat as Delegate from Kansas. The resolution will be called up on Wednesday next. The evening session was occupied in political debates.

☞ We publish this morning a special report, by telegraph, of the proceedings of the Convention of the Democratic Republicans held at Syracuse yesterday. The character of the delegates and the earnestness of the proceedings will command the action taken to the careful consideration of all. It will be seen that the Republican nominations are indorsed to the fullest extent.

☞ A meeting of the Whig State Central Committee was held at Albany yesterday. A resolution was adopted favoring a National Convention, and calling a State Convention for the choice of delegates, and also one declaring for FILLMORE.

☞ The Massachusetts American State Convention for the choice of candidates for State officers assembled at Boston yesterday, but failed to effect a permanent organization up to 10½ o'clock last night. A Fremont man was elected temporary Chairman.

☞ There was quite a large meeting of the friends of FILLMORE and DONELSON, at the Academy of Music, last evening. A sketch of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in this morning's TIMES.

Popular Sovereignty.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* replies to our former comments upon its view of the Nebraska bill, and expresses a willingness to pursue still further a "friendly conference" with us upon the subject, so far as it may consider it likely to be "profitable to the public." We submit to the *Atlas and Argus*, that no such controversy upon this or any other subject is likely to be profitable, if the evidence adduced by one party is evaded and concealed by the other. It is all very well for that paper to dismiss the principal point of our article by professing an indisposition to deal with its "verbiage:"—but the terms of the Cincinnati platform, and the express language of Mr. BUCHANAN, can scarcely be disposed of by such an epithet. We shall restate our view of the case, and leave the *Atlas and Argus* to decide whether it will present it fairly, or not.

The Democratic Party has indorsed the principles of the Nebraska bill. It is committed to these principles, both by its platform and its candidate. The *Atlas and Argus*, also approving the bill, contends that by virtue of its provisions, the people of Kansas may admit or exclude Slavery, *while it remains a Territory*; and it presents this as the doctrine of popular sovereignty embodied in the Nebraska bill, and indorsed, both by the platform and candidate of the Democratic Party. Now this we deny. We deny that the right of the people to exclude Slavery from *a Territory*, before they make it *a State*, is embodied in the Nebraska bill, or asserted by either the Cincinnati platform or by JAMES BUCHANAN. On the contrary, we assert that it is either openly or tacitly repudiated by both.

And first as to the language of the bill itself. The bill declares its "true intent and meaning" to be, to leave the people of any Territory or State "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, *subject only to the Constitution of the United States.*" Now these last words either mean something, or nothing. If the Constitution *permits* the people of the Territory to prohibit Slavery therein, they can exercise the power which that clause of the bill confers. If it does not, then they cannot do it, and the whole clause is nugatory. The *Atlas* charges us with holding the doctrine, that the Constitution does not permit them thus to prohibit Slavery. It has no warrant for such a charge. But it is a matter of no importance to any one what our [illegible] We desire to know the views of the *Democratic Party and its Candidate* upon [illegible] point. Does the Democratic Party [illegible] the Constitutionality of such a [illegible] people of Kansas the right to prohibit Slavery from the Territory? This is the vital question; and the answer to it is found in the action of the Party in national Convention at Cincinnati, where it was

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, *and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution* with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

The *Atlas and Argus* must concede that no such doctrine is asserted here. The right of the people to exclude Slavery from *the Territory* is not even alluded to. On the contrary, that right is virtually denied, by the declaration that it *begins to exist* only when the people reach a certain number, and when they cease to be inhabitants of a Territory, and become citizens of a State. The platform, therefore, which is the authoritative exponent of the views of the party, tacitly and by strong implication asserts the doctrine which the *Atlas and Argus* imputes to us, namely, that the Constitution does not permit the people of a *Territory* to exclude Slavery therefrom.

And now, how is it with the other authority:—how does *the Candidate* of the party stand upon the issue? Does he believe that the People of a Territory may exclude Slavery, under the Constitution? The following is his own answer to this inquiry:—we reprint it now, because it seems to have entirely escaped the notice of the *Atlas and Argus* when we gave it before:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 12th inst., in which you submit to me the following paragraph, and ask whether it contains an accurate version of the conversation between us, concerning my Berks County letter, on the occasion to which you refer:

"Happening to meet Mr. BUCHANAN at the President's levee, on Friday evening, I called his attention to this letter, and asked him if he intended to be understood as claiming that *the population of a Territory in an unorganized capacity had the right to control the question of Slavery in such Territory.* He declared that *no such idea had ever been maintained by him*; that the construction put upon his language by Mr. YANCEY was a perversion of its plain and obvious meaning; that, in his opinion, *the inhabitants of a Territory, as such, had no political rights*, [although they possessed all the private rights of American citizens;] that *they had* NO POWER WHATEVER OVER THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, *and they could neither interdict nor establish it, except when assembled in Convention to form a State Constitution.* He further authorized and requested me to make any public use of these declarations that I might think proper, to correct any impression which Mr. YANCEY's construction of his language in the Berks letter might have made."

With the addition which I have inserted between brackets, *this statement is* SUBSTANTIALLY AND ALMOST LITERALLY CORRECT, *according to my recollection.* * * * *

Yours, very truly,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

We submit that the following points are established by this evidence:

1. That the Nebraska bill gives the People of the Territory control over Slavery only so far as that control may be held to be constitutional.

2. That the Democratic Platform denies explicitly the power of Congress to interfere with Slavery in any Territory, and does not assert the Constitutional right of the People thereof to do so:—but by implication strongly denies it.

3. That the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in express terms, denies that right, and asserts explicitly that the people of a Territory have, under the Constitution, *no control whatever* over the subject of Slavery therein.

4. That if Mr. BUCHANAN should be elected, his Executive action would be governed entirely by this construction of the Constitution:—that he would veto any act of Congress that might prohibit Slavery in any Territory:—that he would appoint officers who would nullify any attempt of the people of a Territory to exclude Slavery therefrom:—and that the whole weight of his position would thus necessarily be thrown in favor of the doctrine, that the Constitution carries Slavery, or protects it when carried by individuals, into any territory of the United States.

Now, if the *Atlas and Argus* will meet this fairly, and as we present it, we shall be glad to hear what it may have to say.

Ballot-Box Stuffing.

The transparent villainies of "Pacific" election swindlers originate on the "Atlantic" side a transparent ballot box. An ingenious mechanic offers to the Aldermen of New-York a glass box for the reception of votes. It is said that one of the City fathers, on seeing the article, remarked that "it was a temptation to a smash." But the present of such an arrangement to our tax dispensers is precisely that which few of them want. To permit the daylight to shine upon the mysteries of the elective franchise in New-York City is no part of a well-trained municipal authority!

It is claimed by those familiar with the appearance of the little jokers among political thimble-riggers that the ballot-box has never been to blame at our municipal polls. Slides and stuffed ballots have been fashionable with the primaries, but in the general election have never been found practicable because there were too many lookers-on, and, as Signor BLITZ used to say, no chance for practice.

There is a fraud beyond the ballot box that demands attention from Vigilance Committees in the political clubs now organizing—the fraud of "swapping" and "juggling" returns! This is never so easy to accomplish as where there are more than two candidates in the race for office, for then there are many weaker rivulets of votes that may be diverted in manufacturing a torrent—such a one as the Yankee Sullivans of 1852 contrived for General PIERCE in this City. The trial of Giles *vs.* Flagg, and that—not so recent—of the People against the Twentieth Ward Return Officers, exhibited the ease and dexterity with which returns *might be* juggled in the hands of unscrupulous inspectors. It is *true the canvass is conducted in public*, but the tallies are kept sometimes on slates—sometimes with pencil—and in nearly every case upon loose scraps of paper. If the returns meant to be official are made up at the polling place—which the law intends shall be done—they are taken away *en route* to the Alderman or the County Clerk and are readily altered by the person in charge who has only to insert a fresh leaf in place of a detached one.

The entire columns of this paper could be filled with examples of the various methods capable of being used by the unscrupulous. But an instance of [illegible] whole number of votes in a precinct to be three hundred: and that A receives from these 260; B 75 and C 65—if 10 votes are taken from B and given to A, and 20 more from C exchanged to the same column, the tally of a whole number is thus returned, whilst A is 30 votes better off than the electors intended he should be. The security of the fraud lies in an old proverb more practical than grammatical: "What is every body's business is no body's business," and in the probability of a defeated candidate never caring to question the loss of a few votes here and a few votes there. *It is this transposition of results* which defrauds electors and not the stuffing of ballot-boxes. And the City swarms with experts in the art, who, keeping the cool head and unbeaten memory and gambling arithmetic of a professed rake, can surpass even the Wizard ANDERSON in rapid combinations and transformations.

The fraud is easiest of accomplishment in precincts where a party is very strong and where the inspectors, although professedly elected on different tickets, are nevertheless of the same political faith. Whilst the statute law is defective upon the subject of providing that returns must be sealed at the public polling places, these facilities for alteration should be watched by Vigilance Committees detailed at the polls. Let the latter be strongly guarded by detachments of electors, who with pencil and paper in hand shall at the close of the polls succeed the challengers and figure down every call and movement of the inspectors, and thus stenograph the results of the canvass. The different clubs affected by these frauds cannot too soon commence the discussion of this subject—the appointment of investigating committees—and the arrangement of an extended guard upon inspector jugglery.

Illegal Taxation on Account of the Central Park.

If the American people value any one portion of their birthright of freedom more than another, it is the exemption they enjoy from arbitrary taxation. The key to nearly every struggle against tyranny which the Anglo-Saxon race has undergone within the last two centuries, is contained in the words—"*resistance to taxation without representation.*" Inhabitants of this metropolis inherit from their Dutch and English forefathers a double share of inborn hatred against the undue exercise of governmental power over their property, and it might be supposed that this would be sufficient to guarantee them against every attempt to violate their privileges in this respect. It is an axiom of liberty that taxes may only be levied by duly authorized representatives of the people, in such a manner as is distinctly prescribed by law. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, at the instigation of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, are, nevertheless, at this very instant, in the matter of the Central Park, making an attempt to lay a tax, for which the Legislature has not only made neither direct nor indirect provision, but which is in opposition to statute law; and, if permitted, will put every dollar of City property at the mercy of incumbents of municipal office. The action of the Mayor and Street Commissioner is opposed by the Comptroller, Mr. FLAGG, and by the Counsel of the Corporation, Mr. SHEPARD, both of whom, we are told, reprobate this new scheme of plunder with all the force which their influence and position warrant.

The circumstances of the case are as follows: The Board of Supervisors met, as is known, on the second Wednesday in July, for the purpose of receiving from the Comptroller the tax-books for 1856, for examination and confirmation. It was found that the tax levy for the year would amount to the sum of $7,075,000. Notwithstanding this enormous and unprecedented burden to be imposed on City property, the Mayor and Street Commissioner, as Commissioners of the Central Park, laid a communication before the Board, in which they proposed that $200,000 should be added to the tax bill, *to be placed at their disposal*, to be expended on the Park. The plan was strenuously advocated by the Mayor, and also by the Recorder in person, who both, together with twelve other Supervisors, voted in favor of the additional tax, so that it was adopted. At the same time, the whole matter was, in accordance with necessary usage, referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes of the Board, to bring in a Report and the customary resolutions. A few days later, on the 14th inst., this Committee presented their Report; but, convinced of the illegality of the $200,000 scheme, omitted any reference to it in their resolutions. A motion was therefore made to postpone further action until the 21st of July, (last Monday,) and, in the meanwhile, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, At the last meeting of this Board, a resolution was adopted, adding $200,000 to the amount of the tax levy, authorized by the act of the Legislature to be used by the Commissioners of the Central Park; and

Whereas, Doubts exist as to the legality of the measure; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to examine the subject, and to report to this Board, at its next meeting, his opinion in relation thereto.

A previous communication to Mr. SHEPARD contained the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby directed to report to this Board his opinion, whether or not it is absolutely compulsory upon the Common Council to make application to the Legislature of the State, annually, for the passage of a law to authorize the levying of the usual and necessary taxation; also, whether the county of New-York does not possess the competent authority, given it by the charter or otherwise, to raise a sufficient taxation for its own support.

On Monday last, at the adjourned meeting of the Board, the communication from the Counsel of the Corporation, in response to these resolutions, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. It had been taken for granted that the expressed will of the gentlemen most interested in the expenditure of the money, would have imposed upon Mr. SHEPARD and also upon Mr. FLAGG, a sort of moral necessity (!) of replying in a manner favorable to the wishes of the Mayor and Street Commissioner. Such a hope does not seem, however, to have been fulfilled. The Counsel [illegible] project, and the text of Mr. SHEPARD's reply is contained upon the second page of the printed document, as follows:

"Three questions are presented:

1. Whether the City and County of New-York has, or not, the power to levy 'usual and necessary taxes,' without any legislative act or authority.

2. Whether there be any general statute which authorizes the levy of usual and necessary taxes for the support of the City of New York, without special application to the Legislature.

3. Whether the City and County of New-York has the power to raise the specific sum of $200,000 by taxation, to be used by the Commissioners of the Central Park.

To the first question, *I answer that it has not.*

To the second question, *I answer that there is not.*

To the third question, *I answer that it has not.*"

On the day after the Corporation Counsel had presented his communication to the Board of Supervisors, he took the still more decided step, in opposition to the tax, of procuring from Judge WARNER, of the Supreme Court, an injunction against its being inserted in the tax levy, and so the case now stands. The Mayor, Recorder and Board are required to show cause to-day, and the Board has adjourned, in the meanwhile, until the 4th of August, that the matter may be decided. We learn that much angry feeling was manifested at the last meeting, and sundry very emphatic speeches were made by gentlemen interested, as to what they *would* do, and others should *not* do in the premises. It is requisite now that the public should wake up to the importance of this subject. If the attention of tax-payers is turned, as it should be, to the consideration of this case, it will, perhaps, be the last, as it is the first, which will occur of such a nature.

Boards of Supervisors are created by statute, and have authority, especially granted to them by the Legislature, to raise money for certain specific purposes. Like other persons or corporations created by statutes, their powers are defined, and they are not permitted to exercise powers which are not granted either expressly or by implication. If the Board of Supervisors, without any granted power, are allowed to usurp the right now of levying a tax of two hundred thousand dollars, and such an instance is raised into a precedent which may be followed, there will be, hereafter, no bar or hindrance to their plundering the community at discretion. There is, in fact, no reason why the Mayor and Street Commissioner should have limited their present demand to two hundred thousand dollars. They might, with equal propriety, have asked for *five millions*, or *fifty*. Enormously as taxation has of late years increased, there is no instance on record, as yet, of a levy for any purpose which has not been specifically set down by the Legislature of the State; nor does any statute exist authorizing the levy of "usual and necessary taxes" (!) by the Supervisors. The very idea is monstrous, and it is evident that any such exercise of the power of taxation, not given by the Legislature, would be void.

The question whether this especial tax of two hundred thousand dollars for the Central Park is of such importance and such a nature that it is wise and prudent to force the meaning of some statute for the purpose of obtaining it, will be answered by the common sense of every law-loving citizen. Whether there may not be personal and political motives which have established so singular an alliance as that which, for the moment exists, between the Street Commissioner and the Mayor, we do not choose at present to consider. It is only necessary now to ask whether any power has ever yet been granted by the Legislature to the City and County of New-York to raise money for Central Park purposes. And this question has been amply and conclusively answered by the Corporation Counsel, as follows:

"The power to raise the specific sum of two hundred thousand dollars, by taxation, to be used by the Commissioners of the Central Park, if it exist, must be found in the act of April 12, 1856, to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax, the power to tax, conferred by former acts, having been exercised and exhausted. By this act the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York are * empowered * * to order and cause to be raised, by tax, on the estates, real and personal subject to taxation according to law, a sum *not exceeding three million two hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-nine dollars*, for (certain enumerated) 'objects and purposes.'

The Supervisors are also empowered to raise $828,500 for the expenses of the police in said City and County, and a further sum of $896,367 to be applied toward the expense of lighting the City, and a further sum of $415,962 83 to be applied toward defraying the deficiency in taxation in said City and County for the year 1855. (§1.)

The Act further provides that 'No portion of the said respective sums shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than said objects and purposes respectively for which the Board of Supervisors of said City and County of New-York are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same as aforesaid.'

The question then resolves itself into this, namely, whether, where an act permits money to be raised by tax, *not exceeding* a certain sum, for certain specified purposes, and directs that it shall be applied to no other purposes, the Board of Supervisors have a right to raise an amount exceeding that sum, and for a purpose which is not specified. I think they have no such right.

One of the objects and purposes enumerated in the statute, for which money may be raised by tax, is 'for such other expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York may be put to by law.' It is worthy of notice that the amounts which may be raised and applied to the other purposes and objects specified in the first section make up the whole sum of $3,247,189, and that while every other purpose has a specific amount authorized to be applied to it, no specific amount is authorized to be applied to the expenses which the Mayor, &c., may be put to by law. But without regarding the extent to which this observation bears upon the question it is well to consider directly, whether the $200,000 added by the Board of Supervisors to the tax levy is an expense to which the Mayor, &c., have been put by law?

And without considering whether the terms 'been put to by law' do not signify such expenses as have been judicially established in the courts, it will suffice to state another question which lies behind both.

Is the amount of $200,000 designated to satisfy the provisions of any legal contracts which have been made, and which the law would enforce against the City? Manifestly not.

It is designed to raise a fund, to be placed at the control of the Commissioners of the Central Park, or some other officer or officers, to enable them to proceed to complete the Park, according to the ordinance by which they were created. It does not differ in principle from any addition to the tax levy which might be made to enable any other officers to do any work for the City; and if one addition to the tax levy, not authorized by the statute, be permissible, any other is equally so.

The clause under consideration, thus extended, *subverts the purpose of the statute, which is apparent in every line, to limit the tax which the Supervisors are permitted to impose. And the grounds which restrict taxation are broken down, so that the Supervisors have the power to tax any man to the whole amount of his property.*"

The Rival Routes to Australia.

The question of communication between England and her Australian Colonies is no longer a question of secondary or small importance. The very extraordinary increase in population, opulence and power which those Colonies have experienced within the last dozen years, and the determined spirit of independence and self-reliance which they are now beginning to manifest, make it pretty evident that the time has gone by when their interests could be neglected with safety. It is dangerous then, under present circumstances, for the Imperial Government to evince a disposition to sacrifice Australian interests to those of incorporated Companies or even the mother country.

But in the question to which this article relates the mother country is not in antagonism to her Colonies. So far as communication with those Colonies is concerned the interest of mother and daughters are perfectly identical, and, therefore, the action of the British Government relative to this matter is the more unaccountable. Regular and frequent mails from Australia to England would be not less advantageous to business people in the old country, than regular and frequent mails from England to Australia would prove to the inhabitants of the new. Is it not, then, singular that the Imperial Government should have selected that route for the conveyance of the mails in question, which is objectionable in every point of view, and which the public voice in both countries has condemned? Singular though it be, however, it is, nevertheless, a fact. Beside that circuitous ocean route round the Southern extremity of the African continent, and that other route round Cape Horn, which is equally circuitous, there are two more direct and shorter routes by which communication can be carried on between England and her Australian Colonies, and, so far as the transmission of mails is concerned, either of these routes is considered infinitely superior to the former ones. These shorter routes are the Southwestern route, by Panama, and the Southeastern route, by Suez.

But very different are the advantages which the two routes in question respectively present. The latter traverses the Atlantic to Gibraltar, and the whole length of the Mediterranean to Alexandria—then crosses Egypt to Suez; and, after threading the Red Sea to Aden, pursues its course through the dangerous and tempestuous Indian Ocean to Sydney or Melbourne. By this route the transmission of mails and merchandise is tedious and uncertain—the average time required for the passage from England to Australia being not less than one hundred and twenty days, while not unfrequently a much longer time is consumed in it. The Southwestern route traverses the Atlantic Ocean to Aspinwall, crosses the Isthmus of Darien to Panama, and then takes its way through the smooth Pacific to the land of those embryo commonwealths which are rapidly approaching the period of their political birth and independence.

The advantages which this route possesses over the other are of a very decided character. Mr. W. H. BAYLIE, an Australian Ex-Mayor, who recently traveled over it, has addressed a communication to the London *Times*, which places those advantages in a very striking point of view. There being as yet no line of steamers between Panama and Melbourne, Mr. BAYLIE, when returning home, had to make the voyage from Melbourne to Valparaiso in a sailing vessel; from the latter port he proceeded to Panama in a steamer; thence crossed the Isthmus by railway to Aspinwall, and was conveyed from Aspinwall to Southampton by the West Indian mail packet. He had gone out by the Suez route, and having returned by the Panama one, he was qualified by experience to contrast the advantages and disadvantages of the two lines, and to speak with authority on the subject. He says that he never met a person that had made the Anglo-Australian journey home or out by way of the *Pacific*, who would *dream* of attempting it by the *Indian Ocean*, if there was on the former that reasonable certainty as to arrival and departure which steam would afford. Sailing on the Pacific he pronounces like sailing on a mill-pond, and he avers that, if a line of steamers were established between Panama and Melbourne, and in connection with those of the Royal West India Mail Company, the passage from England to her Australian colonies could be made on an average in fifty days, which would be *considerably less* than *one half* the usual time at present consumed on the Southeastern or Suez route. We need hardly add that Mr. BAYLIE's opinion of the superiority of the Panama route, is also the opinion of all intelligent persons as well in England as in Australia. And such being the case, does it not seem strange that the Imperial Government, in defiance of public opinion in the mother country and the colonies, and to the manifest injury of commercial interests, should obstinately persist in keeping its eyes shut to the *advantages* of the Panama route and the *disadvantages* of that by Suez?

Mr. Fillmore and the Massachusetts Whigs.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which may be regarded as the organ of fossiliferous Whiggery in New-England, and is known to speak the sentiments of Mr. EVERETT, has at last declared itself on the subject of the duty of the Whigs in the present contest for the Presidency. If any hopes had been entertained by the friends of Mr. FILLMORE that this "respectable daily" would espouse his cause, they have been effectually disposed of by its leader of yesterday, which concludes thus:

"It must be quite unnecessary to say anything further on this head, for so slight under present appearances is the prospect that Mr. FILLMORE will receive a support from his own party which can be of any avail to him, that the Whigs might as well throw away their votes by setting up an electoral ticket of their own, as by borrowing for the same object that of the American Party. We do not assume this as a certain result, but it seems so probable that we would not recommend to the Whigs the adoption of any system of action based on so uncertain an event as the success of the Fillmore ticket in any one State of the Union."

The drouth in New-Jersey is becoming quite severe. The water in the streams is very low, and vegetation everywhere is suffering.

Death of an Artist.

The Patriarch of American Landscape Painters, THOMAS DOUGHTY, died on Wednesday last, in this City, of a disease of the brain, and in extreme poverty. It is a most melancholy close of a long life of [illegible] spent in the [illegible] to cultivate an art for which there was no [illegible] demand. Mr. DOUGHTY was one of the first of our native artists who distinguished himself in landscape painting. He was born in Philadelphia in the year 1793, and spent the early part of his life in the business of a leather dresser, at which he served a regular apprenticeship. His addiction to painting was a pure inspiration, and he adopted it as a profession without even having any instruction. Whatever merit he possessed was the result of his own unaided study and observation of nature. He painted a great number of landscapes, some of which were sold at a good price, and at one time enjoyed a reputation almost equal to that of COLE. But of later years his pictures had gone out of fashion, and he was put to the necessity, peculiarly mortifying to an artist, of disposing of his productions by means of a raffle. He spent some years abroad, and some of his best pictures are views of English scenery.

Only the day before Mr. DOUGHTY died, the subjoined letter by one of the most eminent of his brother artists, was addressed to one of our contemporaries:

Some months since the friends of THOS. DOUGHTY, the landscape painter, opened a subscription for his relief. As their Treasurer, I would acknowledge the kindness which prompted many to send the various sums which have mainly sustained his family during a long illness. The veteran painter is now in the last extremity, entirely unconscious, and must in a few hours breathe his last. I shall be glad to receive, and to see well applied, any sums which may be intrusted to me, by those disposed to aid in relieving the distresses of his family.

D. HUNTINGTON,
Appletons' Building, No. 346 Broadway.

Medical.

The American Medical Association has delegated Dr. ISIDOR GLUCK, of this City, to the Congress of Physicians and Naturalists at Vienna. The Doctor was a distinguished surgeon in KOSSUTH's army.

Chemists have been in the habit of asserting that so little iodine can be dissolved in water that only 1-7,000 part of iodine by weight will be found in the common aqueous solution. Dr. ANDREWS, of this City, says that he can dissolve ⅛ of a grain of the iodine in an ounce of simple Croton water. He claims that his preparation does not produce the ill effects that occasionally attend the administration of the solution of iodine with iodide of of potassium, or by means of alcohol.

The Medical *Monthly* thinks that the resolution passed at the Detroit Session of the National Association, on the motion of Dr. NEILL, was a petty exhibition of Philadelphian spite and jealousy toward New-York doctors.

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

The following is the order of exercises at Wesleyan University at commencement week:

SUNDAY, Aug. 3.—Baccalaureate Sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M., Rev. Prof. LINDSAY. Address before the Missionary Lyceum, 7½ o'clock P. M., Rev. T. M. STOCKTON, D. D.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5.—Oration before the Class of '46, 10 o'clock, A. M., Rev. GILBERT HAVEN. Oration and Poem before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. JOHN PROC, Jr., JOHN G. SAXE, Esq. Oration and Poem before the Peithologian and Philorhetorian Societies, 7½ o'clock P. M., GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., FRANCIS M. FINCH, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6.—Alumni business meeting, 10 o'clock A. M. Alumni dinner, 2 o'clock P. M. Oration and Poem before the Alumni, 7 o'clock P. M., Rev. DAVID PATTEN, D. D., Rev. WM. S. STUDLEY.

THURSDAY, Aug. 7.—Commencement.

Yale College.

The public exercises of commencement week are as follows:

SUNDAY, July 27.—Baccalaureate Sermon by Prof. FISHER.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.—Examinations for admission to College.

TUESDAY EVENING.—Concio ad Clerum. Oration by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., before the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

WEDNESDAY A. M.—Business meeting of Phi Beta Kappa. Meeting of the Alumni, with Oration by Prof. J. D. DANA, LL. D.

WEDNESDAY P. M.—Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa by Rev. E. A. PARK, D. D. Meetings of the Linonian and Brothers' Societies.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Meeting of the Alumni of the Theological School.

THURSDAY A. M. AND P. M.—Commencement; at 9 o'clock P. M. Annual meeting of the Skull and Bones Club.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS, Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices. New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S No. 376 Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

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Thin Summer Suits	[illegible]
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Check Marseilles Suits	[illegible]
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Marseilles Vests	[illegible]
Fine white Duck Coats	[illegible]
Black Alpaca Coats	[illegible]
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	[illegible]
White Marseilles Vests	[illegible]

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities of the house for procuring all the latest styles of Foreign fabrics, give him a wider field than heretofore, for the production of fashionable and stylish garments. He will give particular attention to getting up United States Army and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

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WE HAVE HEARD MANY PEOPLE remark—"What an enormous sum it must cost the proprietors of the New-York Ledger to advertise!" It does cost a pile, but the money thus expended is a profitable investment. For example, three months ago the circulation of the Ledger in this village was merely nominal. Since the proprietor of the Ledger has commenced a systematic plan of advertising it has increased over six hundred per cent, and the demand at the News Offices has every week exceeded the supply, though the latter has been regularly increased.

THE TWO GREAT DISASTERS OF LAST WEEK.

THE RAILROAD SLAUGHTER of CHILDREN in Pennsylvania, and THE BURNING of the STEAMER NORTHERN INDIANA on Lake Erie, will be faithfully illustrated, by large and costly engravings, in the

NEW-YORK LEDGER,

dated August 2. Ready to-morrow (FRIDAY) morning, at all the news dépôts. Price only FOUR CENTS.

☞ The same number of the LEDGER also contains the commencement of a new story, the MYSTIC BRIDE, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.; also, more of the STORM SECRET.

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From the Illinois Garden State.

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THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING,

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OF THE

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ON THE

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ALSO,

THE BURNING OF THE

STEAMER NORTHERN INDIANA,

ON

LAKE ERIE,

TOGETHER WITH

COBB'S NEW STORY,

THE MYSTIC BRIDE.

ALSO,

MORE OF THE STORM SECRET.

[illegible] Southern School Books. From the Charleston Standard.

The Richmond Enquirer says that a true Southern [illegible], Mrs. Ellis C. Wonson(?), of Charlottesville, who has made an effort to prepare a series of elementary works for the use of schools, devoid of sectional and fanatical sentiments. This is one thing needed. The North has not only prepared the intellectual food for the South in its magazines, reviews and newspapers—it has not only pretended to write our history, and either not written it at all or written it falsely, but it has even given school-books to our children, filling them with the [illegible] philanthropy and virtue of Northern society, until at last there are many among us who hesitate to believe in the truth of our institutions, and the [illegible] necessity to preserve them at whatever hazard and whatever cost.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Liquor Merchants, Distillers, Ambrotypists, Daguerreotypists, Druggists, Electrotypers, Fireworkers, Glass Manufacturers, &c.—Best Cognac oil, brandy, whisky, gin, rum and wine flavorings and colorings, [illegible] and oils of juniper berry, [illegible] lemon, [illegible] and wintergreen, [illegible] manganese, asbestos, Vienna lime, filtering paper, white Damar varnish, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden lane.

To Printers—North, East, South and West.—The subscribers are now prepared to supply printers out of the City with handsome Stereotype Casts of their LARGE POLITICAL DESIGNS for Election Bills, &c. The set comprises:
Large portraits of Fremont and Dayton.
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Col. Fremont Planting the American Standard on the Rocky Mountains.
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The above Engravings are adapted for Large Bills, and are very effective Campaign Designs. As they are all COPYRIGHTED, we only sell the Stereotype Casts, with the right to use in certain localities.
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Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 2.—The members of this Association are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of August, the prices on delinquent members will be increased in accordance with the Constitution. The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery EVERY FRIDAY EVENING until further notice.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.—The annual Convention will be held at Yale Chapel, New-Haven, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of Commencement week, the 29th and 30th of July. Oration by Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, D.D. President of the Fraternity, and Poem by Rev. Edwin Johnson, of Jacksonville, Ill., on TUESDAY EVENING. Business meetings on WEDNESDAY, and Supper on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Tontine Hotel.

You will not be run into—From before or behind, on the FLUSHING RAILROAD. Being only eight miles long, there is no occasion for more than one train in a time upon it. Large parties are passing over it almost daily, to enjoy themselves in Pic-Nic Grove, at St. Ronan's Well, or in the surrounding country. See Time-table under head of Railroads. Fare, 20 cents. Schools and Pic-nic Parties much less.

Office Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.—Passengers bound to Chicago and places West, can take the Cleveland Steamers CRESCENT CITY or QUEEN OF THE WEST, on the days of the Northern Indiana. Fare the same.
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WIFE WANTED—By a gentleman, 27 years of age, and in a good business. The lady must not be over 25 years, and must be quite pretty. No objection to a poor girl provided she is genteel. Address immediately, WEBSTER, at the Times office, stating where an interview can be had.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets..........Fifty Cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 25, 1856.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
FRANCOIS IN TWO CHARACTERS.
ANTOINE AS THE CLOWN.
YOUNG HENGLER. A. LEHMANN.
Grand Pantomime,
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
Gros Pierre..........François Ravel
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
By Young Hengler, A. Lehmann, V. Chiarini and A. Chiarini.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown..........Antoine. Harlequin..........Francois
Saturday—Positively last appearance in New-York of MISS EMMA STANLEY
in her celebrated Drawing-Room Entertainments, entitled THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.
Monday—First appearance of Mr. BURTON and his talented company. A new comedy and favorite farce.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SUMMER GARDEN.—The most cool and delightful retreat in the City. Mr. DION BOURCICAULT as Grimaldi; an impersonation unrivaled on the stage.
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON in her beautiful portrait of Violet.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) July 25, will be repeated, in consequence of the continued enthusiasm with which it has been received, Mr. BOURCICAULT'S new play, in 5 acts, called
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
From the importance, variety and length of the play, no other drama will be given on the same night. Boxes, 50 cents; Stalls, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents. Performance commences at 7¾ o'clock, and terminates as nearly at 11½ o'clock as possible.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circles, 25 cts; Pit, 12½ cts; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 25, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of NICARAGUA.
General Walker..........Mr. [illegible]
To be followed by the grand Pantomime of MAGIC PILLS.
The whole to conclude with the comic drama of 'TWAS I.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Boxes 25 cents; Gallery 12½ cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Stalls, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 25, will be produced the new, and intensely exciting Romantic Melodrama of the
PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
To conclude with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
William..........Mr. G. Fisher
Black-Eyed Susan..........Mme. Ponisi

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BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—Who are now in Boston, will open their new and splendid temple, at No. 585 Broadway, New-York, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, about the middle of August.

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REMOVAL.—[illegible] JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, [illegible] have removed their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

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MRS. STEPHENS' ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY, FOR AUGUST.
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BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.
Finely illustrated. Also, two new chapters of the new Revolutionary Romance,
LOVE IN '76.
By the Author of "Blanche Dearwood."
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CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST NUMBER.
LOST JEWELS. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. (With an original illustration by Dallas.)
Chapter III. The Sudden Storm.
Chapter IV. The Unexpected Passenger.
THE POETRY OF THE PENCIL.
Flowers and Thorns, (an original drawing by Dallas.)
LOVE IN '76; An Incident of the Revolution. (By the author of "Blanche Dearwood.")
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A CARNIVAL ADVENTURE. (With an Illustration.)
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THE BEGINNING AND THE END; A German Tale.
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THE HAUNT OF THE FALLOW DEER. (With an Illustration.)
THE HUGUENOT'S DAUGHTER; A Tale of France.
A RIDE ON SERVICE.
A MOUNTAIN-STREAM.
THINGS WE TALK ABOUT.
Art Galleries—Marie Antoinette—The Last Supper of the Girondists—Sketch by Darley—Crucifixion, by Crall—Buchanan Reed's Pictures—Flowers and Thorns—Life Pictures—The Theatres—Summer Garden—John Brougham—Marsh Juvenile Troupe—Laura Keene—Infirmities of Justice—Quibble, Trick & Co.—Wrongs of the Dramatist—Schemes to Relieve Broadway—Modern Autolycuses—A Choice Ballad—A Suggestion—A Frenchman's Blunder—Inauguration of the Washington Statue—An Incident at Randall's Island.
LITERARY.
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Have had their turn.
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THE BUCKS ARE TO HAVE THEIRS.
The Fillmores and Fremonters have gone into the business with a will. Some have bought one copy, some 10 copies, some 50, and some 100, to supply their friends in town and country—the papers being furnished in wrappers ready for the mail when desired.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.
By an arrangement with the House of MESSRS. J. G. & J. BOKER, of New-York, the undersigned now imports these famous Wines, viz.:
IMPERIAL, CABINET AND VERZENAY, direct from Rheims, and is enabled to offer them to his patrons and the public upon the most favorable terms. As there are two brands of Champagne Wine in the market of the same name, without interfering with other interests, it seems to be proper to state that the Mumm's Wines were first introduced in this market by the Messrs. Boker, in the year 1825, that these Wines obtained great celebrity here, and that upon the division of the firm at Rheims on the 1st of January, 1853, by which two houses were formed, namely: Jules Mumm & Co., and G. H. Mumm & Co., the house first named retained the original establishment, and to this time has maintained also the reputation of the Mumm's Wines, by exporting only those of the most approved quality.
By a careful examination of the best wines in the market, aided by the experience and advice of able judges, the undersigned selected from the different brands,
THE CHAMPAGNE WINES OF JULES MUMM & CO.,
as the crowning wine of all the rest. For purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, these Champagnes are now presented, with a full assurance of their being the best Wines in the market.
FRED. S. COZZENS, Importer, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE WINES.
By an arrangement made personally with the well-known house of G. H. MUMM & CO., Rheims, France, the undersigned is now prepared to offer to his friends and the public, in lots to suit purchasers, on the most favorable terms, the various brands shipped by them to this country, namely:
"THE VIN CREMANT," or RED RIBBON WINE," "THE IMPERIAL," "THE CABINET," "THE VERZENAY," and "THE DRY VERZENAY."
And as mistakes are constantly occurring, in consequence of their being two brands of Champagne Wine in the market of the same name, annoying to the friends and prejudicial to the interests and reputation of the Wines of Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co., it is deemed proper to state, in order to avoid as far as possible the recurrence thereof, that on the dissolution of the late firm of P. A. Mumm & Co., in January, 1853, two houses were formed, namely:
G. HERMAN MUMM & CO., and JULES MUMM & CO.
The former retaining at its head William de Bary, Esq., who, for the ten years preceding, had had the entire and exclusive superintendence and management of the affairs of P. A. Mumm & Co. They also constructed a much-enlarged and greatly-improved establishment, with storehouses and caves, second in size and advantages to none in Europe; and engaged, with hardly an exception, all the most skillful and trusty employes of the old firm, of every grade, from the veteran "Master Cellarman" to the energetic old lady who presides over the "Bottle Washers," by which they, *and they alone*, are enabled to maintain the reputation of the *Original* Mumm's Wines.
After a thorough examination and careful *comparison* of the various brands in the market, aided by long personal experience, and guided, in some degree, by the advice of approved connoisseurs, the undersigned, anxious to supply his friends and customers with an article equal to the best, selected the Wines of G. H. MUMM & CO., not only for their purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, but also because, from their acknowledged popularity and well-known reputation, his chances of making money would be enhanced. And although he confines himself to the sale of this brand of Champagne he does not designate it as "the crowning wine of all the rest;" nevertheless he has no hesitation in presenting it "with the full assurance of its being" in every respect superior to the *so-called* "best wines in the market."
JAMES M. SANDERSON, No. 1 South William-st.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR BANNERS, FLAGS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOJER & GRAHAM, Sign and Banner Painters, Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE BY M. F. BROWN, No. 126 Pearl-st., New-York.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered BARTHOLOMEW BURKE, on the night of Thursday, the 18th, or on the morning of the 19th July, 1856, at the corner of Broadway and White sts. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District-attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same; but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter, will be disregarded.
Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty this 22d July, 1856. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED CANS AND JARS—For preserving fresh fruits and vegetables. Operation simple, result certain. As no India-rubber is used in making these Cans air-tight, they are free from all unpleasant odor. The whole top is open, permitting them to be properly cleansed, and also allows them to pack for shipping. Use the best, which is Arthur's, and do not waste your fruit and sugar on inferior ones. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer's Wholesale Agent, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURE DEALERS—Are hereby cautioned against giving any fixtures to persons representing themselves as in my employment, (unless personally known,) or on written orders, as several houses have been recently defrauded by spurious orders purporting to come from my establishment. STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—In a broker's, banking or commission house, by a young man who can furnish the best of references as regards character, capabilities, &c. One who would study the interest of his employers. If this should meet the views of parties desiring such, a note addressed to C. G. McM., this office, will receive immediate attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young women, in city or country. One a good cook, washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and plain pastry. The other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, and would assist in washing and ironing. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 471 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale grocery, hardware, or commission house, by a young man, who is anxious to obtain employment; he is perfectly competent to perform any duty that may be required of him. The best of references given. Address, H. BOWER, No. 55 Troy-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a good cook, and two American girls—one 15, the other 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as meat and pastry cook; understands her business perfectly; will be found careful and obliging; can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a college graduate, as proof-sheet corrector. Address, immediately, Box No. 136, Lovejoy's Hotel.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

TEACHER.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal of or Teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. N. S., Newport, R. I.

TEACHER WANTED.—A graduate of an Eastern University, a thorough scholar and an experienced teacher, wishes to make an engagement. Situation in a classical school preferred. Address TEACHER, Box No. 181, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial.

PRESSMAN WANTED.—A good general pressman acquainted with Adams and Cylinder Presses may obtain a good situation with JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 43 Ann-st.

HARDWARE.—A traveling agent, or a salesman, familiar with the trade of the Middle and Western States, may hear of a situation, by addressing, with particulars of qualifications and expectations, T. S. H., at this office.

CLERK WANTED—Who can loan $1,000 to $5,000.—A good situation and an interest in the business if wished, after a few months. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

FOREMAN WANTED IN LOCOMOTIVE BOILER SHOP.—An able and energetic man, one who understands his business. None other need apply. Inquire at the office Piermont Shop, Piermont, New-York.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods house from 14 to 17 years of age. Salary first year $50. Apply, with references, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 11 Warren-st., up stairs. CARPENTER & FULLERTON.

USEFUL MAN WANTED—Immediately. He must be a good groom and farmer, of obliging disposition, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer.

TO ENGINEERS.—Wanted, a man capable of running a small engine. Apply to ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO., No. 257 Pearl-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A young widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper for a gentleman. Address, for three days, EDITH D., Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED—At No. 166 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 4 conductors, 3 clerks, 2 porters, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, 2 coachmen, 2 men on steamers, 2 drivers and 3 boys for trades and for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One first-rate lathe hand on car axles. None need apply who do not understand their business. Apply at the Office, Piermont shop, Piermont, New-York.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 200 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 319 3d-av.

BOARDING, NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. References exchanged. N. B.—For an advance of $100 to $200, board at reduced rates. Address J. B., Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 33 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas, &c. Apply at No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman, lady and child with girl, wish board, on west side, in a private family would be desirable; liberal board will be paid. Address B, *Herald* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Greenwood Lake Hotel, (Wawayanda House,) near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., combining beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating and drives, with the best country fare, good airy rooms, reasonable terms, and the most salubrious atmosphere. For further particulars, refer to Mr. S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with Sea-Bathing. Rooms large and airy. Access easy by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBUR, Park House, Washington-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD—A Family, for one or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in Tarrytown, Westchester County. Letters addressed A. B. C., Post-Office, Tarrytown, will be attended to.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The hotel and premises on the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. The house is nearly new, having been built within the last two years, is three stories high, has a large dining saloon that will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons, all the necessary grounds, barns, stables, &c. The location is very desirable, being immediately opposite the depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and Great Bend is one of the important and regular stopping places on the road, being the junction of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and New-York and Erie Railroad, to Philadelphia and New-York. For terms and particulars, apply to SUYDAM, REED & CO., No. 108 West-st.

BATH HOTEL—A delightful Summer residence on the ocean shore, Long Island. This splendid establishment has been enlarged and much improved, is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Only two hours' ride from New York. B. RATHBUN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GRAY HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—The horse is 8 years old, sound and kind, can trot in three minutes, and very stylish; the wagon and harness are almost new. To any person wanting a complete turn-out for the road, this is a chance seldom met with. Will be sold together or separate cheap, as the owner has no use for them. Apply to JOHN CAFFREY, No. 87 9th-av.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by [illegible]

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals. WM. B. PEARSON, No. 453 Washington-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. DOOR, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot, at HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 129 West Broadway.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING [illegible]—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at JELLY'S, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The large, substantial and well built brick house, No. 2 Warren-st., in the city of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y. The house is within four minutes walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot, the Hudson and Boston Railroad Depot, and the Steamboat Landings. Also, a few vacant lots, all very cheap, to close an estate. Inquire of [illegible] Hudson; or ROBERT J. WHITE, No. 15 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house in 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., opposite Hamilton-square, with modern improvements; it commands a fine view of the City, and extended view of the surrounding country; is near the Central Park. Apply corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av., to J. GALLAGHER. Also, lots for sale or exchange for City property, in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply as above.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bed rooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.—Four very desirable three-story brick houses on Lexington av., including a corner. The houses are 20 feet front, have modern improvements, and well rented to May next. Will be sold at a bargain. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On 36th-st., in a genteel location, a superior 4-story brown-stone house, new and well built, will be sold at a moderate price. The house has every modern improvement, and well arranged. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two very superior three-story brick houses well located in vicinity of Lexington-av. and 28th-st., lots nearly 25 feet front, houses in fine order. Also two on 26th-st., near Madison-av. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 6 lots of ground. House 33x42, 21 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon avs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage house, barns, ice-house, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish ponds, &c. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The place occupied by the subscriber, about one mile south of Poughkeepsie, and two hours' ride from this City by Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is nearly new, and very convenient; green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-houses, &c. &c.; abundance of fruit of the choicest kinds. It is beautifully located, and one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A splendid country seat at Glen Cove, L. I., containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an island, connected with the mainland by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above library, drawing-rooms, bedrooms, &c., 29 rooms in all, beside bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and expensive outbuildings on the premises, such as barn, coach house, wash house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit trees, cherry, apples, pear, peach in full bearing. It is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, with which place there is communication several times a day, by steamboat and railroad. If required, the furniture and stock will be sold with the place, and possession will be given immediately. Apply to G. FURMAN, Jr., No. 27 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens'. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,800 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—1,800 acres of land in the town of Courtlandt, Westchester Co., having a front of nearly 3 miles on the Hudson, near the Village of Peekskill, and about 1½ hours' ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being a part of the ancient manor of Van Courtlandt. A large portion of said track is covered with a thrifty growth of Oak, Chestnut and Hickory, and on it are valuable Granite Quarries, Iron Ore, valuable Clay beds, and will be sold either together or in separate parcels; and also on it are several splendid building sites commanding extensive views up and down the river. The access both by water and railroad commends it to the attention of the public. For maps and further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

ILLINOIS, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA AND INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, upon accommodating terms, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards:
200,000 acres choice Illinois farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Iowa farming and grazing lands.
100,000 acres choice Wisconsin farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Minnesota farming and timber lands.
50,000 acres choice Indiana farming and grazing lands.
Also, 100,000 acres Georgia cotton lands, and 25,000 acres Tennessee wheat lands, convenient to railway stations.
And 200 farms of different sizes, in all the Western States.
Some of this property will be exchanged for City and suburban real estate.
Apply to STOW & JAMISON, Western Land and Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The homestead formerly the residence of SAMUEL BOWNE, with about 8 acres of land, beautifully situated, enjoying a commanding view of Davenport's Neck and the Sound as far as the eye can reach, fronting on three avenues; fruit and forest trees; a good new barn, 42x30 feet, which can be made into a dwelling-house; also stable and carriage-house, 30x18. Possession immediately. Inquire of WILLIAM BRYSON, on the premises, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York, 7[illegible] miles; containing 375 acres of land, 150 acres of wood land, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, *Attorney, &c., No. 14 Wall-st.*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a good country residence and farm of 30 to 60 acres, two fine three-story houses with stores, brown-stone lintels and door posts, situated in the city of Brooklyn, Nos. 11 and 13 South 7th-st., near the Peck-slip ferry. One of the stores is 100 feet deep, with basement, workshop and cellar same depth. Address or inquire of the owner, on the premises, or D. N. TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, No. 8 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For productive City property in New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn, a good country residence and farm of between 50 and 60 acres near the Hudson River and New-York. It is well fenced in small fields and advantageously divided by public roads. There are three dwellings, two barns, &c., &c.; all kinds of fruit, an excellent garden. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—A place of about 24 acres, 4 acres wood, but rich land in good crops, finely situated on the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from railroad depot at Newark. Good house and outbuildings; also, small house for farmer. All kinds of fruit in abundance, and garden in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For unimproved property on the Hudson River, near Yonkers, or improved in this City—a neat country seat of an acre of ground, beautifully improved, with every convenience, and for beauty of location is not surpassed. Distant 13 miles by the Harlem or New Haven Railroads. J. COLEMAN HART, Architect, No. 107 Broadway.

SPLENDID FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City property, situated at Jamaica, consisting of 37 acres land, on the high ground in the village, with fine buildings; also, a good farm house, with ample outbuildings. Apply to C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, near Newburg, belonging to the estate of Wm. Thayer, dec'd, with from 2 to 60 acres of land. Also, several splendid building sites. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or by mail to JOHN S. THAYER, Newburg.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—In Rahway, N. J., a roomy and convenient house, and garden, well stocked with fruit trees, currants, &c., &c., within two minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. Trains running hourly to and from New-York; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN K. HORA, No. 130 Fulton-st., or of Mr. JOHN JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved City property, an excellent Farm of 73 acres, with good house, &c., four miles from Plainfield, one mile from depot. Apply to D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 193 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN ON ATLANTIC STREET—For a number of years, a three story attic and basement brick house, with under-cellar, substantially built, and in perfect order. The location is very desirable for a hotel, seminary or public institution. For particulars, address Box 2,820 City Post-Office.

TO LET.—The second and third stories of the large and commodious building No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, well calculated for a carpet warerooms, &c. The whole building can be had if required. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

TO LET.—The three upper lofts of building No. 36 Crosby st., below Prince-st.; size of building 25 by 80 feet; well lighted on all sides—one of the best situations for a manufactory in the City. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—[illegible] between Broadway and [illegible] at a low rate. For the [illegible] apply at No. [illegible] North [illegible]. For terms, apply to B. SMITH, 166 West 23d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—[illegible] the West and South Ferries, Brooklyn. [illegible] The house is a modern style, 3 story and basement, with both range and [illegible], lighted, and in perfect order; [illegible] within five minutes' walk of the Ferry. Address [illegible] box No. 2,463, or apply at No. [illegible] State-st., [illegible] and Hicks.

HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—[illegible] 21 miles, beautifully situated in a [illegible] furnished [illegible] Apply to Mr. G. W. THOMAS, No. [illegible]

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly situated in the village of Stamford, Conn., [illegible] miles from this City [illegible] for the Summer season, or until the 1st of April next. For particulars, inquire of [illegible]

TO LET—No. 129 Atlantic, corner of Hicks-st., Brooklyn, house brick 3-story, basement and cellar; walls painted and papered throughout, mahogany doors in [illegible] story, bath-room, hot and cold water &c., all in the most perfect order; the whole or part of the furniture, which is quite new and in excellent order, will be sold at a sacrifice; possession immediately; rent $650. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A large first-class boarding house in Varick-st., near St. John's Park. Possession 1st August. Apply to GEO. B. PURSELL, No. 51 Morton-st., or to ALEXANDER GIBBS, No. 157 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A three story, brown-stone front, handsomely and fully furnished, with all the modern conveniences, No. 7 East 30th-st., near 5th-av. Possession immediately.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. [illegible] Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. O. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE OR PURCHASE—A snug farm or country residence, from 10 to 40 acres of land on or near the water, north or south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York. Address B. G. T., Box No. 2,644 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A small cottage house in Brooklyn, within 15 minutes walk of Fulton Ferry. Rent not exceeding $300. Address X. R. O., Daily Times Office, New-York.

JEWELRY FACTORY.—Wanted, a good shop, near Fulton-st., with power and good light. Address Box No. 2,075 Post-Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—At [illegible] o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.
The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain [illegible], and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. King, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 6 o'clock every [illegible], Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.
Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson	[illegible]	Pittsfield	[illegible]
Claverack	[illegible]	Cheshire	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	South Adams	[illegible]
Ghent	[illegible]	North Adams	[illegible]
Chatham 4 Corners	[illegible]	Dalton	[illegible]
East Chatham	[illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]
Canaan	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Lebanon Springs	[illegible]	Becket	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chester Factory	[illegible]
State Line	[illegible]	Huntington	[illegible]
West Stockbridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Westfield	[illegible]
Shaker Village	[illegible]		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.
The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 7 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. [illegible], will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jy 16, [illegible]	Wednesday, Jy 16, [illegible]
Thursday, July 17, [illegible]	Thursday, July 17, [illegible]
Friday, July 18, [illegible]	Friday, July 18, [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, July 25, [illegible]	Friday, July 25, [illegible]
Saturday, July 26, [illegible]	Saturday, July 26, [illegible]
Sunday, July 27, [illegible]	Sunday, July 27, [illegible]
Monday, July 28, [illegible]	Monday, July 28, [illegible]
Tuesday, July 29, [illegible]	Tuesday, July 29, [illegible]
Wednesday, Jy 30, [illegible]	Wednesday, Jy 30, [illegible]
Thursday, July 31, [illegible]	Thursday, July 31, [illegible]

ELIAS HAIGHTS Squan Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. [illegible], will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday, Jy 23, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 23, 7¾ A. M.
Thursday, July 24, 12 M.	Thursday, July 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, July 25, 1 P. M.	Friday, July 25, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, July 26, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 26, 9 A. M.
Monday, July 28, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 28, [illegible] A. M.
Tuesday, July 29, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 29, [illegible] A. M.
Wednesday, Jy 30, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy 30, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 31, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 31, 8 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.
This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

FOR FIRE ISLAND, DIRECT.—Passengers for the above favorite place of resort are informed that until further notice they can procure through tickets at $2 each, via Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and steamer HERO from Islip daily—leaving Brooklyn at [illegible] P. M., and arriving at Fire Island at about 7½ P. M., and leaving Fire Island at 5 A. M., and arriving at Brooklyn at about 9 A. M.
Passengers who prefer to sail over the Great South Bay, can take the 9 A. M. train from Brooklyn via Thompson and Islip, thence to Fire Island in a commodious and fast sailing sloop-yacht, which will always be in waiting and sail immediately for the beach under the command of a careful and skillful boatman.
ERASMUS CONKLIN, Captain of steamer *Hero.*

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. [illegible], will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and [illegible].

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-drafted steamer ELIZA, Capt. J. P. Corlies, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—Fare $1—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD.—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 6 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 24, at 2 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

BELLEVUE GARDEN—85th-st., East River. On SUNDAY, 27th inst. the steamboat AJAX will start with visitors from Peck slip at 9½, 12, 2½ and 5 o'clock; returning at 10½, 1½, 3¾ and 7 o'clock, and calling at Roosevelt and 13th sts.

STATIONERY.

[illegible]

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.
Peace in Europe—that is good.
Yet our Lyon thirsts for blood!
LYON GRANTS NO PEACE—Gives no quarter to bedbugs, roaches, rats, mice, or any of those marauders that disturb our rest. Depot for his MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS No. 424 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

[illegible] ... $200,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY. [illegible]

[illegible] J. B. SMITH, President.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 42 Pine st., corner of William-st. FRIDAY, July 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Thomas L. Casey, Executor of Thomas G. Casey:

35 shares Oswego & Syracuse RR. Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares Stonington Railroad, $100 each.
[illegible] shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares United States Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares Republic Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
[illegible] shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
30 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.—To be sold in lots, to suit the trade and others. WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., upwards of three thousand volumes of books, with plain, marbled and gilt edges, bound in calf, half-calf, morocco and muslin. Also a large and general assortment of stationery. Also, 5,000 shares American Mining Company. Sold by order, FREDERICK KENDT, Mortgagee.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION—TO-DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 448 Broadway, [illegible] ... Boxing and shipping on the premises.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—FRIDAY, July 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., Watches, Jewelry, &c., a line of 18-carat gold-case watches, by the most celebrated makers, Joseph Johnson, R. J. Tobias, [illegible] ... Every article warranted according to catalogue.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK. These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Hodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $80, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

PIANOS. WILLIAM MILLER'S MODERN IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES, With or without the Æolian. Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

The manufacturer now being enabled to announce in his own name the modern improved Piano, which, though of his own manufacture, (owing to terms of contract) has heretofore been known and become (because of their merits) justly celebrated under another title, would invite the attention of purchasers to their examination at his warerooms as above. Also, would CAUTION THE PUBLIC against buying Pianos bearing the name of a "well-known dealer," on the strength of testimonials obtained solely on the merits of the William Miller Piano, as they will hereafter bear no other than his own name. For power, richness and brilliancy of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, and every quality rendering the Piano a desirable instrument, they are known to rank among the first and most celebrated makers of the day. Each instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction or the purchase money refunded.

The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
A large discount given to schools, teachers and clergymen. Circulars and schedule of prices forwarded to any address postpaid.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 200 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamented, always on hand. WARRANTED UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. [illegible] We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received these First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A handsome rosewood piano-forte, modern style of case, with Gothic [illegible] corner, has been used a short time, will be sold for only $185; in good order, having been thrilled with new hammers and action. Apply at No. 131 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED OCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 345 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory, 28th-st. and 9th-av.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225.—made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $[illegible]; Hallet & Allen for $[illegible] at $[illegible] each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE.—To enter into business without the risk of failure. The well-known establishment, Hutchinson's Ice-Cream Saloon, cor. of Court and Warren-sts., for sale. The proprietor having entered into other business arrangements, is the only reason why he desires to sell. It has been established for six years. The owner is satisfied that any enterprising man can do well, and will treat with such on the easiest terms for stock, fixtures, &c. Apply on the premises, cor. Court and Warren-streets, Brooklyn.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF EMBARKING IN THE PAPER MANUFACTURING—Can hear of an opportunity of procuring on very reasonable terms, a steam and water mill with two Fourdrinier machines, now making 10 tons of paper each week. The machinery is nearly new, and it is located within a short distance of New-York City. Address PAPER MANUFACTURER, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., Nassau-st., New-York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses, with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 30 Cliff-st.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY-STORE FOR SALE.—On one of the best avenues for business in this City. The business can be made to average $1,500 per week. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, cor. Pine and Nassau sts., over Bank of Commonwealth.

THREAD, NEEDLE AND FANCY STORE FOR SALE.—A first-rate opportunity. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 57 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. Papers in any quantity from one ream to 100 reams. Ready-made paper bags always on hand.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE. WILLIAM SMALLEY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT.

Will give prompt attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq.; Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	Pisa,
Algiers,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Prague,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Riga,
Antwerp,		Lucca,	Rome,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	Rotterdam,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	Seville,
	Frankfort-a-M.,	Madeira,	Smyrna,
Baden-Baden,		Malaga,	St. Petersburg,
Basle,	Genoa,	Malta,	Strasbourg,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Mannheim,	Stockholm,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseilles,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Mayence,	Turin,
Bologna,	Havre,	Messina,	Venice,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Vienna,
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Wiesbaden,
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	Zurich.
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Paris,	
Cairo,	Lima,	Palermo,	

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1856.

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED, and is now prepared to sell NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of certificates or scrip in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, which bear interest at SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from the 15th inst., payable semi-annually, and are due on the 15th of January, 1860, at the office of the Company in New-York. These certificates are issued in anticipation of the amount to be received for thirty thousand shares of Stock, which are now represented by Optional Rights, which will expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, and the installments on which are pledged for the redemption of the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS, No. 316 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, JULY 10, 1856.

THE TRUSTEES—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the 6 months ending June 30, as follows:

On sums of $5 and not over $500 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 21st inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
The Bank is open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court House)—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 13th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 46 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary.
H. O. [illegible]STED,
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the 1st of August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, (amounting together to $8,400,000,) will be paid at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-st., cor. Pine.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual Interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons.
PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Aug. 2.
STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU-LAC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1856.

THE INTEREST—Upon the Bonds of this Company due Aug 1, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of Coupons at this office.
J. W. JURRIES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the Stockholders on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

ARTISANS' BANK—The second installment of thirty per cent. of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking-House No. 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for Interest due 1st of August, on the 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., on or before the above date.
J. M. CATLIN, President.

$100,000. CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, being final issue of said loan, on sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS. No. 316 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits under $500, 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM P. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. R. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHAS. ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWD. MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWD. HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
F. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDWARD CROMWELL,
L. S. WYMAN,	MATTHEW MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEORGE B. GRINNELL.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE. Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Messrs. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH, previously to completing their list of Schools in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the introduction of pupils are requested to forward their circulars to the Institute forthwith. Parents are calling daily for information. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three Show Cases, with silver frames and plate-glass tops, suitable for jewelers and fancy goods' dealers. Apply to B. P. LAWRENCE, Importing Stationer, No. 73 John-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 8 BROAD-ST. NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1856.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividend at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., July 15, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 21st instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 25th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary.
INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., (Cashier) at the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($4,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
New-York, June 25, 1856.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 59 Barclay-st., corner College-place, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the 1st of August next on the stock of this Company to stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th July, P. M., to the day of payment.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK.—June 23, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1.
S. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange place.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS NOT EXPLOSIVE. SECURED BY PATENTS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.

$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rapeseed oil, $12 of whale oil, $26 47 of sperm oil, and $29 of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and silvic oil lamps without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. ALSO, COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL.—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by
R. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. 155 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of BRAY, REDFIELD & CO., at No. 70 John st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EDWARD P. BRAY,
CHARLES W. REDFIELD,
JAMES RICE.
New-York, June 5, 1856.

The business of manufacturing and dealing in Fine Silver-Plated Ware will be continued at the old stand under the firm of BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE.

NOTICE.—The firm of DOLAN & THOMPSON have made a general assignment to the undersigned, who is alone authorized to collect or settle debts, and to receive moneys due to said firm. F. W. HUTCHINS, No. 45 Murray-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. [illegible]

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12.30 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at [illegible] P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac,

At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House,

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes,

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE TO ALBANY $1 50. EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE.

Without change of car or baggage—will be run over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening lines on the Northern and Central Railroads.

The cheapest and most pleasant route, running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, and New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam vessels to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, [illegible] ... Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 34th-st. ferry.

PIC-NIC GROVE—Near the Flushing Depot, fitted up expressly for excursionists over this road, may be used gratis.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—Steamers and Ontario on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Keystone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $18 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 6 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland [illegible] P. M.; lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 8, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. [illegible] ... A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City. Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17) and $18 50, and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-ENGLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:40 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express trains for New-York. For particulars see Pathfinder Railway Guide.
[illegible], Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS.—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 173 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.
H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY SEVEN HUNDRED MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship ORIZABA, (1,500 tons burden,) E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, August 2, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents.

The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.

Also, Plans and Specifications prepared.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square from ⅜ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AN UPRIGHT STEAM ENGINE—FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three-horse power, with boiler complete; also one of Fay's Tenoning Machines. Inquire at No. 45 Beekman-st.

PERSONS—Wishing to dispose of a STEAM ENGINE, three or four horse power, can hear of a customer by applying at the Iron Railing shop, No. 30 West [illegible]-st.
WM. DIMOND.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR EUROPE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge; BALTIC, Capt. Joseph J. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, July [illegible]	1856
Saturday, July [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, July [illegible]	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, July 30.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston	Wednesday, July [illegible].
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, [illegible], leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, August [illegible], at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 3, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$[illegible]
In first cabin, lower saloon	$[illegible]
In second cabin	$[illegible]

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For Passage or Freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Sept. 6.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 24.

For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 66 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the Fulton, and sail August 23.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow, direct, as under:

GLASGOW, Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock, M.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, 13th Sept., at 12 o'clock, M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—ETNA, Capt Miller; [illegible]; JURA, Captain Wickman; [illegible]; CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Passage money, for first class passengers, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $110, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship ALPS, H. INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 9th of August. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. IN SPRING AND SUMMER, Fall and Winter, this celebrated Remedy will purify the blood and speedily rectify any irregularity in the stomach and bowels; as an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR—None are genuine, unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna; and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebas have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer.

Attendance and Consultation from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible] edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's successful Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office No. 22 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours, 10 A. M. to 2 evening, Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Dia Book, &c.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has been concealed in the system, or has caused by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, [illegible] W. WATSON, M. D.

$1,000 [illegible]

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 18 Duane-st. [illegible]

$500 REWARD.—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHEA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet or drink, exposure or change of application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhea to be brought, which the mixture will not cure under forfeit of $500. Men are cured in one day. Sold at the drug store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st. [illegible]

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. [illegible] ... Medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible he will send to each of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND, used before all others for the cure of certain diseases, without mercury or mineral poisons. Dr. WARD himself has had more experience, and cured more cases than almost any other physician living. A perfect cure guaranteed in a short time. Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. Office No. 22 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c., Office, No. 266 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. Strictures and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases, successfully treated. By letter address Box No. 509 Post-Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—BALSAM FIR—5/6 bottles, warranted pure for sale in lots to suit purchasers. H. PRICE & BARKLEY, No. 55 Pearl-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SHEPHERD KNAPP, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM FLEMING, SAMUEL JACKS, James Gray and Sarah A. his wife, William Henry Price and Harriet Ann his wife, Peter V. Duryea and John A. Price [illegible] ... SAMUEL ACKEN, one of the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., [illegible] ... within twenty days after the service of this Summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, April 17, 1856.
MANN & RODMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of April 1856. [illegible]
MANN & RODMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—ERNEST CAYLUS, JOHN DE RUYTER [illegible] ... The People of the State of New-York:—Summons for [illegible] ... Dated May 8, 1856.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, on the [illegible] day of May, 1856. T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—DEGRASSE SALTUS against JOHN W. LATSON and Margaret his wife, Matthew Maloney [illegible] ... To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed this day in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer upon me at my office, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. New-York, July 17, 1856.
JAMES C. RICH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Of the City of New-York.—FRANCIS ANDERSON against MARY ANN ANDERSON.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 30th day of June, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 347 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, June 17, 1856.
C. S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of JOHN M. KERR, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next. Dated April 24, 1856. JOHN M. KERR,
DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr.,
Administrators of William Kerr, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOOE BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 7th day of February, 1856.
WILLIAM C. BAKER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of John M. Kerr, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of October next. Dated April 12, 1856. JOHN M. KERR,
DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr.,
Administrators of William Kerr, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES TOBIAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated, New-York, April 8, 1856.
ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIHU HARRISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, at No. 159 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next. Dated Jan. 21, 1856. ROLLIN SANFORD, Administrator.

INSTRUCTION.

$10. BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Students at PAINE'S Academies, No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are conducted through the progressive steps to an easy, elegant, and expeditious hand-writing, and taught book-keeping as used in the best houses. Ladies' Writing classes, $3. As a teacher of penmanship and book-keeping Col. PAINE stands unrivaled.—Brooklyn Journal.

1856.—WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—STUDENTS at PAINE'S ACADEMIES, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 293 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, [illegible]

[illegible]

MRS. [illegible] BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Mr. Burlingame—Schuyler Colfax Renominated—The Debate in the House on the Army Bill—Guano Discoveries, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

Mr. BURLINGAME arrived to-night. His friend, CAMPBELL, of Ohio, named Canada as the place of meeting, and claims his own responsibility therefor. I understand that Mr. BURLINGAME objected to it, but it might be deemed inconvenient by BROOKS, but Mr. CAMPBELL properly insisted that that was his business.

News has been received here to-day that SCHUYLER COLFAX has been re-nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the Ninth District of Indiana.

The debate in the House to-day was exciting and interesting, showing that the Kansas question takes the deepest hold of any pending. It is the determination of the Republicans to insist on their amendments, declaring the Kansas laws null, even if they lose the Army bill by it.

Mr. [illegible] intends moving an amendment, that no money appropriated by the bill shall be expended until nolle prosequis are entered on the Kansas indictments for constructive treason.

The Senate, to-day, passed an important bill for the protection of American discoverers of guano islands—limiting them, however, to the exaction of four dollars per ton for guano in the native bed, and eight dollars at ship-side.

Special advices from London encourage hopes of an early settlement of the Central American question. The most serious difficulty now is the controversy between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to jurisdiction over the mouth of the San Juan. S.

The Affair between Messrs. Burlingame and Brooks.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24, 1856.

The Brooks and Burlingame case continues to excite general interest. The rumors about another affair between BROOKS and BURLINGAME are absurd. These gentlemen have no quarrel, and Mr. BURLINGAME is not likely to accept anybody's challenge upon a mere technicality. He is not a duelist, and only agreed to meet BROOKS to save the representation of his State from the reproach of being valorous in speech and cowardly in action.

The general impression is that BROOKS has backed down. Niagara Falls is by no means an unusual place of resort for duelists, and very many considerations very strongly recommend it. If I have not been misinformed, moreover, it was not selected by Mr. BURLINGAME himself, but by one of his friends;—and BURLINGAME expressed the fear that they might object to the distance. His friend told him that that would be ridiculous;—that it was the most secure place to be found, and no exception could decently be taken to it. BURLINGAME finally assented, saying that he was willing to go there, or to Havana, Bermuda, or the *middle of South Carolina* if necessary.

I have been told, too, that when Mr. CAMPBELL informed Mr. LANE that Canada was the place selected, he made no objection. The first that anybody heard of objections being made was from the published card of BROOKS, refusing to fight.

It is said that Mr. BURLINGAME intends, at his leisure, to publish a counter-statement to that of BROOKS', in which he will supply the omissions and correct the misrepresentations by which Mr. BROOKS has sought to make out a case for himself.

It should be borne in mind that the private conversation at which BROOKS represents BURLINGAME as having disavowed any intent to offend Mr. BROOKS and as having expressed personal regard for him, was professedly a friendly interview,—at which Mr. BROOKS disclaimed any purpose of bringing a hostile message, and which he desired Mr. BURLINGAME to regard as perfectly confidential. The manner in which this was afterward used against him, and represented as an explanation made to avoid a meeting, is in the highest degree disgraceful to the parties concerned in it.

BROOKS is condemned even on his own statement of the case. When BURLINGAME's shall appear I think the condemnation of BROOKS and his co-conspirators will be still stronger. X. Y. Z.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

GUANO DEPOSITS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the protection of citizens of the United States who may discover guano deposits.

The bill was passed. It provides that whenever any citizens of the United States shall discover new guano islands, &c., not occupied by persons of any other Government, and occupy the same, they shall be considered as appertaining to the United States—the discoverers to be allowed the exclusive right of selling and delivering guano, and to receive $8 to deliver it at the vessel, and $4 at the place of deposit; the guano to be only for citizens of the United States. The land and naval forces of the country are to protect such islands, and the laws of the United States are to extend over them.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The bills for the improvement of the harbors of Milwaukee and Kalamazoo were passed.

The bill for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Grand River was discussed until the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

A CALL OF THE HOUSE.

A call of the House was taken in order to procure a full attendance of members, of whom 140 only were present.

The doors were closed to hear excuses for absentees. None was offered for Mr. BURLINGAME. An hour and a half was thus consumed, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

THE MILITARY IN KANSAS.

Mr. BARBOUR moved to amend the clause appropriating $8,275,000 for the pay of the army, by adding a disapproval of the code of alleged laws of Kansas, and the manner in which they are enforced, expressly declaring that, until they shall be confirmed by Congress, no part of the Federal military forces shall be employed for their enforcement; nor shall any citizens of Kansas be compelled to act as a posse comitatus of any officer acting as Marshal or Sheriff in the Territory.

Mr. PHELPS raised a question that such amendment could not, by the rules, be embraced in the bill.

The Chairman, Mr. LETCHER, decided otherwise, and on appeal was sustained by the Committee by 74 against 54.

Mr. BARBOUR said his amendment was to stop revolution by preventing the enforcement of laws passed by usurpation, and distasteful and shameful in their character. Never before had the army been employed to arrest or disperse citizens presumed to be guilty of violating sham laws.

Mr. [illegible] replied that the amendment proposed that there shall be no laws for the government of 30,000 or 50,000 people, and would close the Courts against redress for injuries in civil cases. The army had been sent to Kansas in obedience to the application of the Free-State men for their protection.

Mr. GIDDINGS did not think Congress had the power to control the President in the manner proposed; the President being Commander-in-Chief of the Army, they could not impose conditions.

[illegible] the Legislature [illegible] having been disclosed to the contrary, was legal, and its laws must be enforced until abolished or changed by the proper authority. If he had his way, he should withdraw the [illegible] Kansas, believing the people capable of [illegible]. He did not want troops to enforce [illegible]

or to arrest them on the mere allegation of offence.

Mr. WHITFIELD, for once in his life, agreed with Mr. GIDDINGS, that the army should be withdrawn. He for a long time had been anxious for this, and would not give a farthing for the law which could not be sustained by the people. He denied the right of Congress to repeal the laws of Kansas. The Supreme Court of the United States was the proper tribunal to pronounce upon their legality. But for inflammatory speeches made here by Northern men, Kansas would now be as quiet as any part of the country. The Missourians, as charged, were not responsible for the disturbance.

Mr. SAVAGE said it was the duty of the President to enforce the laws and suppress all insurrection, hence the propriety of keeping military forces in Kansas for the preservation of peace. He characterized the object of the amendment to seize a power which Congress had no right to exercise, and as part of a game to obstruct the operation of the law.

Mr. SHERMAN said, when he was in Westport, he saw a large force of armed Missourians taking up the line of march for Kansas to enforce the pretended laws. These things are now done. Massachusetts men, and others from Free States, are prevented from traveling over the highways by Missourians, and excluded from the Territory. Mr. WHITFIELD started with the company from Westport. He saw him go. In answer to a question by Mr. WHITFIELD, he said that WHITFIELD informed him at that time that he was going over for peaceful purposes—to prevent a fight.

Mr. WHITFIELD explained at length, to the effect that he did not go with the Missouri force, but went with a small party to prevent difficulty—nothing more.

Mr. MCMULLEN thought the pending proposition was a direct attack on the Executive department, with which the House had no right to interfere.

Mr. CUMBACK said the amendment is to prevent the enforcement of laws never passed by the people of Kansas. He was glad to see the opposite side of the House intended to place themselves on the ground of carrying out the original plot of repealing the Missouri Compromise, to make Kansas a Slave State. Free-State men have a right to go there in such numbers as they choose.

Mr. FLORENCE indignantly denied that he had voted to repeal the Missouri restriction for the purpose of making Kansas a Slave State. The gentleman from Indiana should not so accuse members of improper motives.

Mr. COX did not approve of all the laws of Kansas, but wanted them enforced till repealed or modified, hence he would keep an army there till the people return to a sense of justice and propriety.

Mr. KENNETT attributed the troubles to a deliberate *determination formed among certain members of Congress*, pending the Nebraska-Kansas bill to make Kansas a free State. The adoption of the amendment would leave the Territories in a condition of discord and civil war.

Mr. STEPHENS, replying to Mr. CUMBACK, said as a Southern and National man, it was not his object in voting for a repeal of the Missouri restriction to make Kansas a Slave State. He wished to leave the people to settle their own institutions.

Mr. CRAIGE made a similar avowal.

Mr. QUITMAN in condemning the amendment, did not believe those who spoke in favor of it would dare to usurp a power not granted by the Constitution, by assuming the functions of the Judiciary and depriving the President of the duty imposed on him by that instrument.

Mr. WAKEMAN contended that Congress can repeal not only part but all the laws of Kansas. The Constitution gave ample powers. The Senate has so declared in its Kansas bill.

Mr. SEWARD said Mr. WAKEMAN stood forth as an open violator of the Constitution. He was opposed to the withdrawal of the forces, because if this was done civil war would forthwith ensue.

Mr. MILLSON deprecated the introduction of the amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS advocated it on constitutional grounds.

Mr. STANTON moved an amendment declaring the laws of Kansas null and void. He would stand by this, even at the hazard of the loss of the bill.

Cries of "Agreed."

Messrs. LETCHER and BOWIE earnestly opposed these proceedings.

Mr. STANTON's amendment was agreed to by 67 against 56.

Mr. BARBOUR's proposition, thus amended, was adopted by 72 against 57.

The House has yet to vote on the bill.

The Committee then rose.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Mr. WHITFIELD not elected to a seat, and that Mr. REEDER be admitted to the seat as delegate from Kansas.

Mr. WASHBURN gave notice that he will call up the resolution on Wednesday next.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Mr. CLARK condemned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the source of the strife and heart-burning prevalent throughout the country and the bloodshed in Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Kentucky, gave notice of his intention to speak of the corruptness of the Government, from the period of Mr. BUCHANAN's connection with it, holding himself responsible in or out of the capitol for what he may utter.

Mr. BRENTON argued against Slavery extension, and exposed the inconsistencies of the Democratic Platforms on that subject.

Mr. BRANCH, while defending Mr. BUCHANAN, said that the continuance of Mr. FILLMORE in the Presidential contest must very greatly increase Mr. FREMONT's chances of election. In support of this opinion he quoted the New-York *Courier and Enquirer* and *Tribune*. He reviewed, in condemnation, Know-Nothingism, North and South, charging that in the former section it is allied with Abolitionism.

Mr. EVANS opposed fillibusterism, replying to the speech of Mr. QUITMAN, and condemning the doctrines of Mr. BUCHANAN as avowed in the Ostend Conference. Adjourned.

The Affair of Honor—The Herbert Trial—Return of Mr. Burlingame.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 24.

Mr. CAMPBELL, in a card published in the *Union*, requests a suspension of public opinion in relation to the statement of Mr. BROOKS until Mr. BURLINGAME returns to Washington.

In the Herbert murder case the counsel for the prosecution have opened their argument before the Jury, who have two sets of instructions before them. Nobody believes that the Jury will agree upon a verdict.

Mr. BURLINGAME has returned, and appeared in the House to-night.

Steam Communication Between Charleston, S. C., and Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 24.

The steamer *Wilmington*, from Charleston, S. C., arrived here this morning, *via* Quebec.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Tied Hand and Foot—The O. U. A.'s bind the Consciences of their Members.

The O. U. A.'s insist that their members must vote for FILLMORE or render themselves liable to expulsion. Some of the members may not have opened their eyes to this fact, but it is so, as every one will find on announcing his intention to vote for anybody else. Many in good and regular standing suppose that unless there is a Catholic in the case, they are at liberty to vote as their consciences dictate. At a regular meeting held on Wednesday night, at their hall, corner of Grand and Ludlow, the matter was discussed, and the Chair decided, after the reading of the "Private Work" of the Order, that no member could vote at the coming election for any other candidate for the Presidency than MILLARD FILLMORE. The Order having ratified that nomination in a State Convention held last Monday night, (when only one voted NAY, and he afterwards seconded the motion to make it unanimous)—the decision is that every member of the Order must vote FILLMORE and DONELSON, or be ejected neck and heels. The Order will not refuse, of course, to give a man his certificate of honorable discharge upon his application, but it will not give a "card of withdrawal," which entitles a member to reënter upon application to another Chapter within a year. So if an O. U. A. chooses to vote for FREMONT, he does it at the risk of losing all the benefits that he might receive for the $6 per annum which he has been paying year after year. And yet no one, in the handbook which he receives as his guide as to the duties and privileges of membership, would get any inkling of the fact that his conscience is thus bound. We publish this statement for the enlightenment of some good members who have before now voted the right way, in ignorance of the fact that they were disobeying a secret rule of their Order.

Columbia College.

At the conclusion of the Commencement exercises of Columbia College on Wednesday, President KING took occasion to administer a rebuke to Mr. VAN RIPER, the young gentleman who, in the course of the English Salutatory Address, referred to the President's public efforts in behalf of Free Soil. We mentioned yesterday the effect of this allusion upon the feelings of the audience. It was very late in the day when the graduating class was called up to receive the parting address of the President, who stated that the remarks of the young gentleman in question were wholly inappropriate to the occasion, that they had taken the President himself by surprise, and were quite unauthorized by the Faculty, and that the language which had been [illegible] was not included in the original draft of the oration when it was submitted for revision. Under these circumstances, the President deemed it his duty to [illegible]

disavow any responsibility for the utterance of the words, and considered it proper to administer a rebuke in this public manner.

Central Park Police.

The following additional men were appointed yesterday, on the Central Park Police:

Josiah M. Cooper, Sergeant; Peter Schlosser, Dennis Draddy, Edward Gault, Thomas Snodgrass, Wm. Mountjoy, Timothy W. Oakley, Henry C. Acker, Charles McGuire, Horace A. Bliss, Mathias Goetzel.

The entire Police force, at the Central Park, with the above new appointments, now number thirty-one, including a Captain and four Sergeants. Heretofore there has been only a day patrol. A night patrol will be stationed, hereafter, to guard against the nocturnal depredations that have been so frequent on the grounds, and particularly to prevent the reception of stolen goods, of which parties, occupying different tenements in the Park grounds, have been large and constant receivers. Meanwhile the Police force on duty thus far have not received a cent of the City's money yet for their services, and are uttering murmurs, "deep and loud," against Comptroller FLAGG.

The Carmen on Living Out of Town.

Our readers will remember that the Common Council have lately passed a very sensible ordinance, allowing carmen doing business here to live out of town as far as they choose, if only they live within the State. There was circulated, from hand to hand yesterday, among those opposed to the measure, a call to the cartmen, to meet at Military Hall, and protest against it. But others than those opposed, hearing of it, went to the Hall, and instead of a remonstrance, the meeting quite unanimously passed the following vote of thanks and resolutions:

Resolved, That the Cartmen of the said meeting return their thanks to the Common Council for passing an ordinance permitting Cartmen to live out of the City, if only they live in the State of New-York, and that they earnestly pray the Mayor of the City to sign the ordinance as amended, forthwith.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to wait on the Mayor, and respectfully request him to sign the ordinance as passed by the honorable, the Common Council.

Signed: ELIHU C. DRIGGS, *Chairman of the meeting.*

L. ALLEN, Secretary.

WM. C. FOSTER, B. WESTALL, R. L. LEROU, } Committee.

Hatfield Young Men's Association.

An Association under this name has been recently formed by the young men of the North Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. HATFIELD is pastor. The object of this Association being the mental, moral and religous improvement of young men, by means of reading, essays, debates, lectures and sermons.

At a meeting held in the Church on Wednesday last a Constitution was adopted, and the following persons elected as office bearers and Committee.

President—WILLIAM HEMBLER.

Vice-President—James B. Smith.

Treasurer—Charles L. Doe.

Secretary—Andrew Anderson.

Librarian—Thomas A. Ardies.

Committee—Walter Pardee, M. D., William H. Smith, William M. Cooper, Alfred W. Walker.

Medical Arrangements at Quarantine.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Health, together with members of the Emigration Commission, met at the house of Dr. HARRIS, at Quarantine, and arranged with Dr HARCOURT to officiate until cold weather as special assistant physician. That gentleman will enter upon his duties immediately, and from his known fitness, (strongly testified by Dr. FRANCIS, who was present,) and from the evident amicable feeling which prevailed, the appointment is likely to be satisfactory.

The Slaver Braman Case.

Yesterday, before Commissioner BETTS, HENRICO DE CASTRO gave bail in the sum of $7,000 on two indictments, one for being engaged in fitting out the *Braman* for the slave-trade, and the other with sending her away to engage in the slave traffic on the coast of Africa. The trial is set down for the first Monday in August.

Erie Railroad Losses.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Statements having appeared in several papers to the effect that the New-York and Erie Railroad Express had been subjected to *another* loss of from $20,000 to $30,000, and these statements having undoubtedly been made by interested parties for mischievous purposes, it is due to the stockholders of this Company and the public that the facts should be made known. It is true that the office of this Company, No. 175 Broadway, was robbed, and $2,635 abstracted from the safe. Of this amount, $1,275 belonged to individuals, and the balance consisted of remittances to this Company.

The above is the *first* and the *only loss* which the Company has sustained by their Express.

(Signed) HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

Aged Pastors.

Rev. Dr. SPRING is the oldest pastor in New-York, having been in his present charge forty-six years. The pastorate of Rev. Dr. KNOX is second in extent of duration, and he is the oldest member of the Dutch Reform Synod; he has had but one settlement—that of the Collegiate Church in this City, and in that he has remained for the term of forty years. The ministry of Rev. Dr. SEABURY is the third in length; and that of Rev. Dr. MARSELLUS of the Bleecker-street Church fourth.

Paving Contracts—Effect of Inspector's Certificate.

MARINE COURT.—*Charles Devlin, Assignee, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Before Justice MAYNARD, July 24, 1856.—Action to recover for Paving Second-street, under a contract with the Street Commissioner. The plaintiff showed the filing of the Inspector's Certificate, that the work had been satisfactorily done.

For the defence, it was alleged that the contract required, as a condition precedent to payment, the confirmation of the assessment list by the Common Council, which had never been done in this case. Evidence was also given that the Inspector's Certificate was palpably wrong, and that the work had not been done according to the contract.

Judgment for Defendants. Mr. SWAIN, for Plaintiff; M. V. B. WILCOXSON, for Defendants.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 23.

Before Judge Betts.

COSTS—DEPOSITIONS.

Peter Butler vs. The steamboat Liberty.—A decree was had in this case in favor of the libelants, and a reference was had, on which witnesses were examined before the Commissioner. Exceptions being taken to the Commissioner's report, they were argued on the testimony taken before him.

The Clerk in taxing the costs allowed $2 50 for each witness examined before the Commissioner, as a deposition under the fee bill. On appeal Judge BETTS overruled the taxation and disallowed the item.

[Advertisement.]

When you feel peculiar pain, at this season, in the head, with some confusion of ideas, having been previously in a fair state of health, lose no time, for the case will seldom bear it, but swallow at once four, six or eight of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Your life will be saved and your health soon reëstablished by this course. During hot weather the secretions of the bowels are often scanty, before an attack of dysentery, especially. Now is the time for action:

Cease to put into the stomach what it cannot digest. Above all, purge out the bad humors, and thus remove the cause of disease. A few doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will remove all pain, uneasiness and inconvenience. Inattention to this simple advice will in all probability be followed by congestion or inflammation of the Liver, or of other organs. Larger doses for a longer period will then become necessary, and much needless pain must be endured.

Lord BACON wisely asserted: "Man's body, of all things in nature, is most susceptible of remedy." That is true: for all diseases have their origin in an impure state of the blood, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by expelling these foul humors, will render the blood fluid and perfectly pure.

I present the following letter confirmatory of the above:

THE REMITTENT FEVER OF THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856.

Dr. BENJ. BRANDRETH—Dear Sir: It seems to me to be a duty to say that, when I was United States Consul at St. Thomas, in 1849, I used your Pills with very great advantage. I was taken with the fever peculiar to that Island; the doctor bled me, and I was in very great danger of dying from that fever and the depleting. The hazard fever was so great that no quantity of drinks seemed to relieve it. I was considered in very great danger, and I felt that my hold of life was really very feeble. In this condition I was recommended to use your Pills. I at once took eight. Their effect was surprising. They seemed to be endowed by intelligence. I could feel them searching all around my stomach, even up to my throat; every recess of the body was aroused to action. I continued to use them until I had taken two boxes, containing twenty-five pills each, when I was quite recovered to my usual health.

Governor GORDON expressed to me the opinion that the BRANDRETH PILLS were the best medicine he had ever known; that he entirely relied upon them when he or his family were sick. He would not be without them for any money; that he believed you had been the means, by introducing them, of saving many valuable lives—a sentiment in which I concur most cordially.

I desire, my dear Doctor, if you deem the above of any service, you will not be afraid to publish it.

I am, very truly, your friend,

CHARLES H. DELAVAN,

Late U. S. Consul for the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, No. 43 Canal-st., Brandreth Building; at BENSON'S Bookstores, No. 396 Bowery, and No. 361 Hudson-street; also, by Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; E. J. HORSEMAN, No. 134 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg; by T. W. DYOTT & Sons, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine vendors in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be BRANDRETH'S PILLS, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

THE POPULAR KNOX.—Popularity is not always to be acquired by the simple application of the facilities of the press. Notoriety may be, but that species of notoriety which is accompanied by a general esteem is a different thing, and is the result only of such a course of conduct as first excites the general attention and then exacts its respect. This is the secret of KNOX's fame as a manufacturer and dealer in hats, and explains why his dashing establishment, at the upper corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is so filled with eager and satisfied customers. KNOX's enterprise, his honorable dealing, the courtesy of his attendants, as well as the taste and quality of his goods, and the moderate profits he is contented with, constitute the elements of his wonderful and well deserved success, and make his location, the corner par excellence, for all who wish for good hats, caps, &c.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$2 50
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	5 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 00

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Wonders never cease. It is surprising to see the crowds flock to this comfortable Theatre; but on glancing at the variety and excellence of the entertainments, the mystery is at once solved. The new drama of "Nicaragua" has proved a great hit; the grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills" has lost none of its interest; and these with the comedietta of "'Twas I," are to be the pieces to-night.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good peddlers and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE, Sole proprietor, No. 29 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons, requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning. NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The mild yet thorough operation of these Pills upon the secretive and excretive organs, renders them invaluable remedies for Summer complaint, colic, worms, cholera morbus, and all internal diseases of children, as well as of adults.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Another Patriot Gone.

Mr. DE NYSE I. DE NYSE, died in Flatbush, Kings County, on the 21st inst., aged 96. Deceased was born in New-Utrecht, and served in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, and others, and was also present when New-York was evacuated. He also held a Captain's commission during the war of 1812, and was stationed at Fort Greene.

On the 18th inst., Rev. MARMADUKE EARLE died at Oyster Bay, in the 88th year of his age. Deceased was a graduate of Columbia College, Class of 1790. He entered the ministry when 21 years of age, and in 1800 he took charge of the Baptist Church, in Oyster Bay, which position he held up to the time of his death.

Brutality.

A driver of a coal cart, named JOHN MCALEAR, was arrested in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Wednesday by Officer DOUGHTY, of the Eighth District Police, for beating a horse he was driving. This brute, because the horse refused to draw to suit his wishes, beat him, and finally took the horse's tongue and drew it out until the blood started. Want of shoes on the feet was the cause of the apparent stubbornness of the animal. Justice McCLARY held the accused to answer.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 3, by Rev. Father Farrell, Capt. BERNARD W. WARD to CLARA L. COLLINS, all of Brooklyn.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, by Rev. D. Dunbar, RICHARD B. LEWIS, Esq., to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of the late J. I. GANZE.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, of sun stroke, Mr. ROBERT WATTS, carpenter, native of Ireland, and aged 31 years.

He dies deeply regretted, and leaves a wife and two young children to mourn his sudden loss.

In this City, on Sunday, July 20, MATTIE LONG, infant daughter of Osborne and Louisa Shores, aged 6 months and 12 days.

In this City, on Thursday, July 24, Mrs. MARY CRAWFORD, widow of Joseph Crawford, aged 73 years.

Funeral this day, Friday, at 8½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 85 Attorney-st. Her remains will be taken to White Plains by the 10 o'clock A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 24, Mr. JOHN T. BURNTON, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 241 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, of consumption, EMILY ANN MORGAN, wife of J. C. Harris.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of her father, No. 7 North Madison-square, 26th-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, July 24, suddenly, MARGARET E. FICK and infant daughter, wife and child of George H. Fick, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 45 Clinton-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Their remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

In this City, on Thursday evening, July 24, after a short but severe illness, GEORGE M. TUNISON, Esq., in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 179 West 16th st., on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Boundbrook, N. J., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, after a short illness, CORNELIUS W. OAKLEY, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 74 Clinton-st., on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 24, MARY A., wife of D. Hubbell Conkling, and daughter of P. Wight, aged 28 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 38 Willow-st., at 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning. The remains will be taken to Bennington, Vt.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 24, after a lingering illness, ANNA MARIA, wife of W. Donaldson Kinney, and eldest daughter of Col. John J. Plume, deceased, of Newark, N. J.

The funeral service will be at Trinity Church, Newark, at 4 o'clock, this day, (Friday.) The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The relatives are invited to meet at the house of her mother, No. 80 Washington-st.

In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, July 18, [illegible], aged 60 years.

At Metuchin, N. J., on Thursday, July 24, ANDREW DESENDORF, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Fortitude Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of his son, Andrew L. Desendorf, No. 150 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

At Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, July 15, ALFRED CLIFTON HALL, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., aged 24 years.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, at the residence of her father, Mr. Henry Rogers, SARAH AMELIA RICHARDSON, wife of John R. Richardson, aged 25 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 West 20th st., at 5 o'clock P. M., on Friday next.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, ROBERT C., son of Israel Cook, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 West 19th-st., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday night, July 22, THOS. DOUGHERTY. The funeral will take place from his late residence, Broome-st., corner of Greene, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, MARY E., wife of [illegible]

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 285 West [illegible]-st., on *Friday*, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 24.

[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:—

$2,250	New-York City 7s, 1857	Flat, 100¼
$8,000	Panama R. R. 7s, 1st issue, int. added	98½
$2,000	Galena and Chicago R. R., 1st m., int. ad.	94½
$8,500	New-York and Erie R. R. 7s, 1875, int. ad.	85
5 shares	Metropolitan Build. As. (@318 25 pd.)	$150
128 shares	Erie Railroad	61¾
150 shares	Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	76¾
50 shares	Cairo City Stock	15¾
40 shares	Island City Bank	88
28 shares	New-York Equitable Ins. Co.	199½@200
20 shares	Broadway Fire Insurance Co.	192¾
40 shares	Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	134
20 shares	Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	136½
20 shares	Astor Fire Insurance Co.	100½
40 shares	Relief Fire Insurance Co.	96½

SIMEON DRAPER's regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow, Friday, *at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.*

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, July 24—P. M.

The dullness at the Stock Exchange continues, and although a little more was done to-day than earlier in the week, prices for some of the prominent Road shares further receded, and closed heavy. The last price of Erie was 61¾ ₩ cent. and Reading 91⅛. New-York Central was firm at the early Board, but closed a fraction off, sales at 93@92⅞. There was a large business in Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 92⅞ buyer's option, and 92 seller's option; about $150,000 sold. The principal sales were by the leading operator for a fall. Southern Michigan Sinking Fund Bonds and Shares are firmer under the advices received from London of Mr. LITCHFIELD's successful negotiation. The general market closed heavy.

There was no change in money affairs, which work easy both for brokers' loans and short mercantile paper, at 6@7 ₩ cent. Discounts outside of bank 7 to 8 ₩ cent. The Exchange market has scarcely opened for the French steamer on Saturday; rates on England 109⅝@109⅞, France 5.17½@5.15. The propeller *Lebanon* took $150,000 in gold for Liverpool.

FUNDED DEBT OF CITY OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1856.

	Original Issue.	Held by Sinking Fund.	Outstanding Jan. 1, '56.
5 ₩ cents, Water: 1858..	$3,000,000	$108,700	$2,891,300
1860..	2,500,000	348,001	2,151,999
1870..	3,000,000	31,541	2,968,459
1875..	225,000	25,000	200,000
1880..	2,147,000	2,057,025	89,975
5 and 6 ₩ cents. 1890..	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
7 ₩ cents. 1857..	900,400		900,400
5 ₩ ca. Building 1856..	515,000	31,175	483,825
5 ₩ cents Fire 1868..	402,768	109,208	293,560
5 ₩ cs. Building 1870..	75,000		75,000
5 ₩ ca. Building 1873..	115,000	40,000	75,000
Total	$14,000,856	$3,413,394	$10,587,462
Other Funds in Sinking Fund			2,181,326
Total to be provided for			$8,406,136
Central Park Debt since created			2,800,000
Total to date			$11,206,136

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW-ORLEANS—FISCAL YEAR.

	Dutiable.	Free.	Specie & Bull.
1855—July	$444,032	$152,694	$15,415
August	180,455	152,390	63,694
September	425,781	265,890	64,156
October	731,494	552,508	67,297
November	868,645	676,185	260,633
December	913,418	514,322	232,821
1856—January	1,000,180	479,600	144,890
February	975,273	864,021	54,476
March	1,013,176	402,696	252,916
April	1,100,948	337,856	232,375
May	865,288	61,030	117,736
June	468,504	1,948,514	117,990
Total	8,990,553	6,417,306	1,776,165

Year ending June,	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Dutiable	8,919,629	8,373,449	6,050,062	8,990,553
Free	4,373,252	2,676,572	4,287,170	6,417,306
Bullion and Specie	1,360,682	3,258,138	2,667,496	1,776,165
Total	$15,664,113	14,308,159	12,912,605	17,186,323

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, as consolidated, is represented by the following Board of Management: Messrs. James Joy, of Detroit; Henry Ledyard, do.; George F. Porter, do.; John G. Bead, do.; John W. Brooks, of Boston; John Van Nortwick, of Batavia, Ill.; Isaac H. Burch, of Chicago, Ill.; W. Selden Gale, of Galesburg, Ill.; Chauncy S. Colton, do.; Silas Willard, do.; James Bunce, do.; W. J. Selden, do.; George W. Gale, do. At a meeting of the Board, JAMES F. JOY was elected President, AMOS T. HALL Secretary and Treasurer, and CHARLES G. HAMMOND Superintendent. The line for the first six months of 1856 shows a traffic of $722,496, against $514,366 same period in 1855, being an increase of 28 ₩ cent.

The Jersey City *Sentinel* states that the work of tunneling Bergen Hill for the Erie Railroad Company is rapidly progressing, and will be carried to an early completion. The east approach has been cut in within forty or fifty feet of the end of the tunnel, and most of the shafts are nearly half way down. The western approach is being pushed on very rapidly.

The following are to-day's transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Paid on Treasury account, $73,188 33; Received on Treasury account, $253,298 35; Balance on Treasury account, $7,881,123 63; Paid for Assay Office, $150; Paid on Disbursing Checks, $86,810 33.

A telegraphic dispatch from Milwaukee reports the earnings of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, for the third week in July, as $11,177.

COMPARATIVE ILLINOIS ROAD TRAFFIC.

	Illinois Central. 1856.	Illinois Central. 1855.	Galena and Chicago. 1856.	Galena and Chicago. 1855.
January	$135,748	$57,688	$100,761	$95,257
February	124,601	50,324	80,578	75,667
March	189,967	99,699	127,491	127,399
April	188,768	113,444	193,695	174,908
May	204,738	121,494	236,797	214,106
June	194,095	123,481	213,293	213,358
Total half year	$983,259	$567,288	$958,459	$900,701

Increase on Illinois Central	42 ₩ cent.
Increase on Galena	4 ₩ cent.
Increase of road operated by Central	42 miles.
Increase of road operated by Galena	35 miles.

Failures of the Week.

From the Independent.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, &c.:

Steam Engine Co., Otis Tufts, Boston, failed. Liabilities, $200,000.

Champlain & Co., New-London, Conn., assigned.

Benson & Dingee, New-York City, failed. Liabilities about $200,000—offer 60 ₩ cent.

G. B. Flersheim, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended.

L. H. Flersheim, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended.

Alfred Day, Lockport, N. Y., assigned.

Hiram B. Shove, Columbus, N. Y., assigned.

W. S. Wade, Campbell C. H., Va., assigned.

C. S. Barber, Georgetown, Ky., assigned.

G. Kimberlin & Co., Columbus, Ky., failed.

B. B. Mallory, Sun Fish, Ohio, failed.

E. F. Abbott, Findley, Ohio, failed and left the place.

Jacob Crowley, Findley, Ohio, failed and left.

Albert R. Van Doen, Van Buren, Ohio, "failed and gone."

John Goulding, New-Albany, Ind., failed.

M. D. Monks, Lafayette, Ind., failed and left.

Philip Solomon, Lafayette, Ind., assigned.

Abraham Jools, Lafayette, Ind., assigned.

Alvin Sanders, Shelbyville, Ill., has left, leaving many debts unpaid.

New Railway and Land Company in Canada.

From the Liverpool Times.

The prospectus of the New-Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company is issued. This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the railway and privileges of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company, and for completing the first portion of the line to Woodstock, a distance from St. Andrews, where the line commences, of about 90 miles. Of this distance, [illegible] miles are already finished, at a cost not exceeding £[illegible] per mile. The railway will form a junction at Trois Pistoles with the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada, and will thus form a main trunk line to the Canadas, through British territory. It is mentioned, as indicative of the importance of the undertaking, that the port of St. Andrews is never frozen, while the River St. Lawrence is entirely closed by ice during six months of the year. Among the privileges accorded by the Colonial Government to the original undertaking, and now transferred to this company, are: The free grant of upward of 200,000 acres of valuable land along the entire line, timber and materials for the construction of the railway, a guarantee of a minimum dividend of 6 ₩ cent. on £[illegible] for 20 years, commencing on the completion of the line to Woodstock, and the right of making branch lines through any part of the province of New Brunswick.

The total capital is fixed at £300,000, in 30,000 shares of £20 each, of which only 17,500 shares, representing £350,000 stock, are to be issued at present, being the amount required to complete the first section to Woodstock. Of these 17,500 shares, 4,000 are to be appropriated to the English proprietors of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad Company (forming class C shares,) and 2,500 to the local Government, so that only 11,000 shares, or £220,000, will be offered to the public. Four thousand of these are to be Class A shares, and to be entitled to a Government Guarantee of 6 ₩ cent. for 20 years, commencing on the completion to Woodstock, with a bonus of 16,000 acres of land, or four acres ₩ share. The other 7,000 shares will form Class B, and will be entitled to 15 acres ₩ share, and 5 ₩ cent. interest during construction, but no Government guarantee. Separate certificates are in each case to be issued, one representing the right to the dividends of the railway, and the other representing the land. A deposit of £1 ₩ share is to be paid on allotment. The undertaking is provisionally registered under the Limited Liability Act, and is to be incorporated by act of Parliament. The Earl FITZWILLIAM is chairman, and amongst the Directors are Mr. H. W. WICKHAM, M. P., Chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, Mr. HENRY MANGNALL, and Alderman Sir H. MUGGERIDGE.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Supply light, with a fair inquiry. Sales 200 bbls. at $6 75@$7 50 for Fancy and double Extra Canadian. WHEAT—Quiet. Sales 4,000 bushels fair White Canadian, at $1 50. *Canal Freights*—Unchanged. *Lake Imports*—To-day, 1,000 bbls. FLOUR; 35,914 bush. WHEAT; 37,098 bush. CORN; 4,000 bush. RYE. *Canal Exports*—370 bbls. FLOUR; 4,000 bush. CORN; 22,198 bush. WHEAT; 16,100 bush. OATS, and 2,000 bush. RYE.

BUFFALO, July 24—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Steady, with an upward tendency. Sales 2,000 barrels at $6@$6 12 for common to good Ohio; $6 50@$6 75 for ordinary to choice extra do.; $6 87@$6 75 for choice to extra Kentucky, and $6 12 for choice Wisconsin. WHEAT—Quiet, and advancing. CORN—Dull and lower. Sales 16,000 bushels at 44c. for hot, and 45c @45½c. for sound—holders mostly out of market. OATS—Firmer; sales at 37½c. *Canal Freights*—Easier; 12c. for Corn, and 17c. for Wheat, to New-York. Receipts for the 24 hours up to noon to-day: 1,298 barrels Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat; 29,988 bushels corn. *Canal Exports*—16,188 bushels Wheat; 36,546 bushels Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Thursday—*First Board.*—[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Col. W. Campbell, F. W. Page, lady and daughter, Miss A. D'Arcy, Miss F. D'Arcy, J. Phillips, lady and 2 daughters, Miss Goodman, Mrs. Wright, 2 children and servant, L. J. Webster, lady and 2 children, Mrs. J. D. Brownlee and 2 children, Miss C. Buckley, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Edwards and daughter, Jas. W. Lyons, O. F. Miller, Dr. Holman, G. Duprey, F. P. Lacroix, H. M. Barlow, L. Carter, A. Lea, G. Kirkpatrick, G. Dunbar, F. Lorenz, G. Reddle, and 24 in the steerage. From Havana—J. del Valle, 2 ladies, 2 children and 2 servants, S. Fowler, Mrs. Lacy and 2 children, M. Kelly, R. Gilbert, S. F. Church, W. Wright, F. Tanaz, G. Vriarte, Nicolas and Mariano Peralta, L. M. Pasomorito, L. Gamerica, Jose L. Dela, T. King, R. Beane, F. de Unamuno, W. Bunker, P. Lasper and lady, and 14 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon rises..... 11 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 45 | Gov. Island. 2 36 | Hell Gate..... 1 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Lebanon, Cook, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Andover, Carbonelt, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Camden, Bolls, Liverpool, Dunham & Dimon; Mameluke, Mozart, St. John, N. B., Napier, Johnson & Co.

Barks M. J. Kimball, McLellan, Havre, J. Perkins; St. Lawrence, Stevens, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Reindeer, Allen, Bathurst, Zeb Harlow; Stadland, (Old.) Kuchens, Baltimore, Stanton & Ruger.

Brigs Ambassador, (Br.,) Deane, Barbadoes, Wheelwright & Co.; Executive, Chase, Bangor, Harris, Talbot & Co.; Aeronaut, Whittemore, Aspinwall, Panama R. R. Co.; Alabama, Lambert, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; S. Thorndike, Torrey, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; J. McDonald, (Br.,) McDonald, Queenstown, P. Kennedy's Nephews.

Schooners Bergen, Mason, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Baltic, Pradden, Eleuthera, J. Eason; Alice, Howell, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Mary Gim an, Pendleton, Lessoore, McCready, Mott & Co.; Jerusalem, Lane, Wilmington, Bertill & Abbott; Castor, Harding, Salem, F. S. Schlesinger; Stephania, Allen, Camden, S. W. Lewis; Elva, (Br.,) Colmar, Harbor Island, Jas. Douglass.

Sloops Orleon, Rhodes, Providence, master; John Adams, Hallock, New-Haven, J. H. Havens.

Propellers Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; J. Ida, McDermott, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Brig Restaurador, (Dan.,) Jensen, Humacoa, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Mailler & Hare.

Brig Lavacca, (of Wareham,) Crossman, Matagorda 13 ds., with cotton and wool to McCready, Mott & Co.

Brig Helen Mar, (Br.,) Card, Windsor 18 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. James Miller, Horton, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Ashland, Wilson, Humacoa June 30, with coffee to master. Sld. in co. with bark Iva, Berry, for New-York. July 18, lat. 36 50, lon. 74, spoke schr. Arcola, from Philadelphia for Nassau, N. P., who supplied us with provisions.

Schr. John, Burton, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to R. & Powell.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Ralston, Virginia 5 ds., with grain to A. G. Bavens.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Terry, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Mary J. Kennedy, Harrison, Suffolk 4 ds., with shingles to Renton Bros.

Schr. Rebecca, Woglam, City Point 4 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. E. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore, 4 ds., coal.

Schr. M. A. Ives, Walton, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. M. Henderson, Moore, Virginia 3 ds., with grain.

Schr. Potomac, Berry, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. Birdsall, Birdsall, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Sloop Frederic Brown, Gardiner, Providence.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Propeller Oneida, Ely, Philadelphia.

Below.

Ship Indian Hunter, Packard, Shields 40 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had strong winds from S. & W. to W. S. W., and thick weather to the eastward of the Banks. June 17 and 18, was in co. with ship Coward, from Shields for New-York. 19th, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw ship Calro, from Shields for New-York. July 3, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw a large iceberg. 5d, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw two very large icebergs. 10th, no lat., &c., passed bark Hellcon, 38 days from Liverpool for New-York. 24th, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], took a pilot on board. Same day, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw steamship Baltic, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Ocean Steed, from Rotterdam.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, from London.

Ship Havre, from Havre.

Ship James Hovey, Shields.

Bark Hellcon, from Liverpool.—(All the above by pilot boat Washington, No. 2.)

Ship Memphis, from New-Orleans.

Ship Realm, from New-Orleans.—(Both by pilot boat Sylph, No. 1.)

Returned.

Brig South, Thompson, hence for Galveston, when off Sandy Hook, carried away her foretopgallantmast, and had to put back for repairs.

Memoranda.

The steamboat Metropolis, of the Fall River line, was taken on the Balance Dry Dock yesterday morning, owing to a small leak being discovered round her standing gear. She will make her usual trip this afternoon.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT AT THE NARROWS, BOSTON HARBOR.

A screw pile light-house has been erected on the spit abreast the Narrows, Boston Harbor. The house is a hexagonal building, painted a dark brown color; it elevated on screw iron piles, and surmounted with an iron lantern. The light is designed as a guide to clear the spit by vessels passing through the main ship channel. On the night of the 1st of August next, and every night thereafter, it will be illuminated with a lens light of the 6th order, elevated 35 feet above high water mark.

By order of the Light-House Board:

C. H. S. CALDWELL, L. H. Insp., 2d Dist. Boston, July 18, 1856.

Foreign Ports.

At Mazatlan, June 22, brig Ida Raynes, Landor, for New-York in 10 ds.; schr. King Bird, Wicks, from Laguna for —— in 6 days.